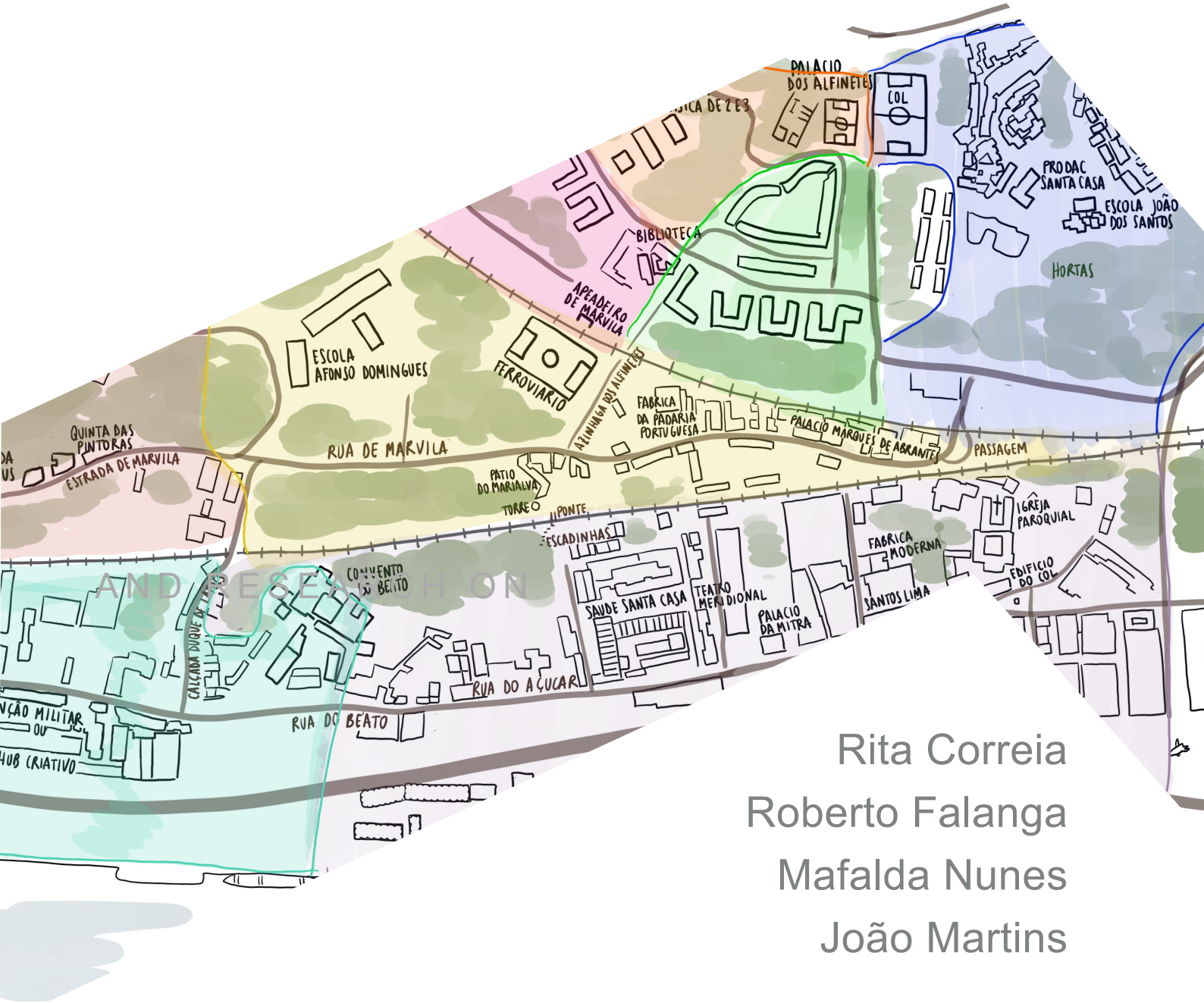
ROCK LISBON SURVEY:
STATISTICAL REPORT



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ROCK Cultural Heritage leading urban futures

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REPORT

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The **ROCK Lisbon Survey** was designed and implemented by the ICS research team under the coordination of Roberto Falanga (co-Principal Investigator at the host institution).

The survey was structured into **seven sections**: Cultural Heritage, Urban Changes, Urban Voids, Urban Mobility, Local Economy, Future, Citizen Participation, and ROCK Project.

Data collection was undertaken between May and August 2019 in the ROCK intervention area including the following neighbourhoods in the parishes of Beato and Marvila (Lisbon): Bairro do Marquês de Abrantes; Bairro dos Alfinetes; Ex-Cooperativas (Avenida Paulo VI); Bairro da Quinta do Chalé; Bairro da PRODAC-SUL; Rua de Marvila; Vilas e Pátios no Beco dos Toucinheiros; Poço do Bispo e Rua do Açúcar; Xabregas e Rua do Beato.

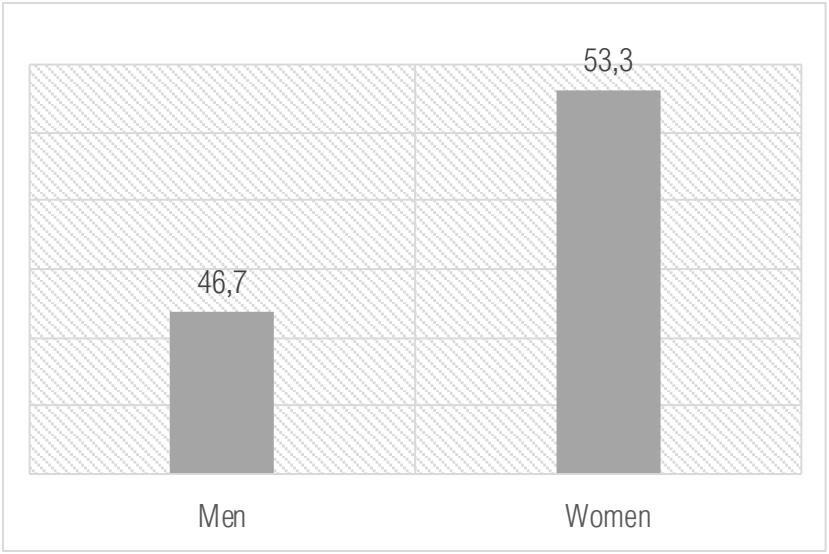
The Stratified Proportional Quota sample in the ROCK intervention area selected 368 people who were identified from available data on resident population, sex and age (Instituto Nacional de Estatistica 2011). The sample reproduced the proportion that the identified groups have in the general population.

This report was produced by Rita Correia, who conducted data analysis through descriptive and inferential statistical methods. Qui Square tests and F tests were conducted to provide respectively differences in proportions and means. Corresponding values are presented whenever needed.

_DEMOGRAPHICS

Distribution by sex (N=368)

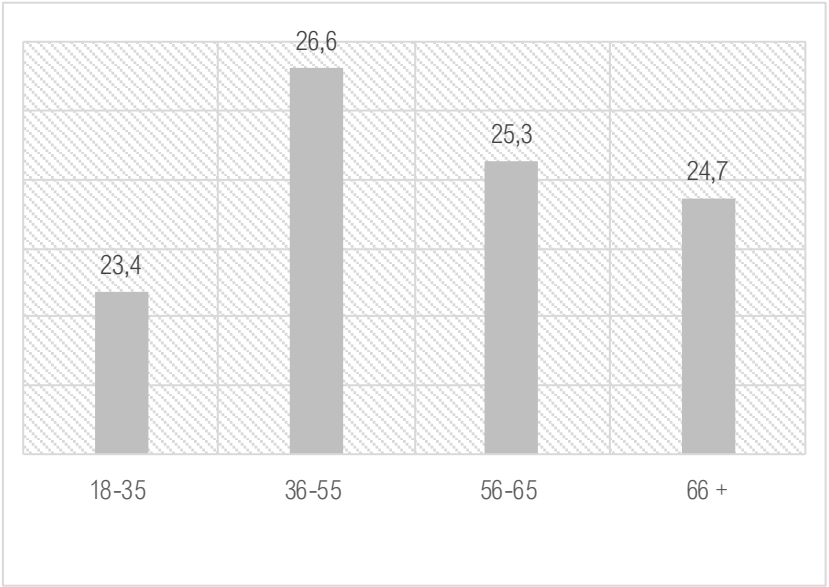
	N	%
Men	172	46,7
Women	196	53,3



Main statistics by age and age groups (N=368)

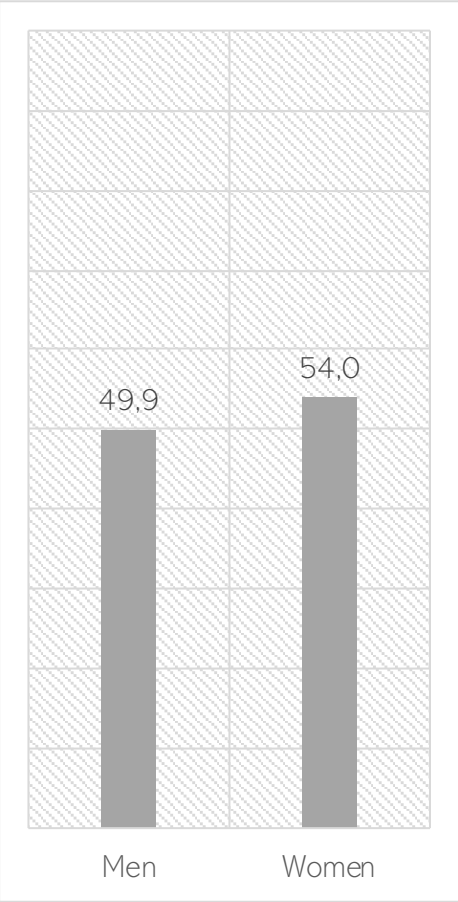
N	368
Mean	52,12
Median	55,5
St. Dev	17,74
Amplitude	72
Min	18
Max	90

	N	%
18-35	86	23,4
36-55	98	26,6
56-65	93	25,3
66 +	91	24,7
Total	368	



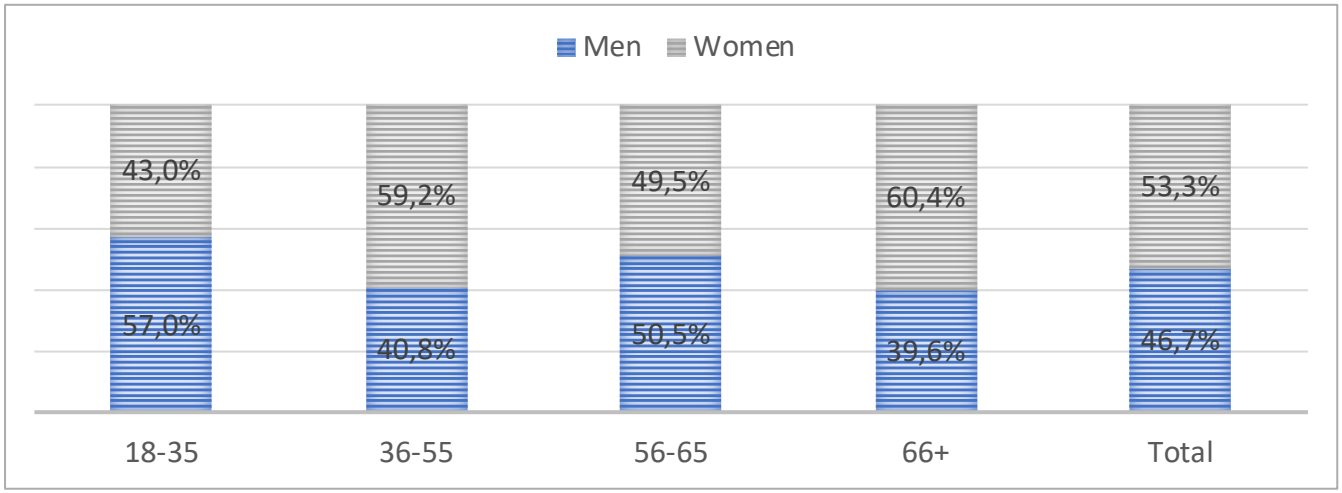
Distribution by age and sex (N= 368)

Age means by sex



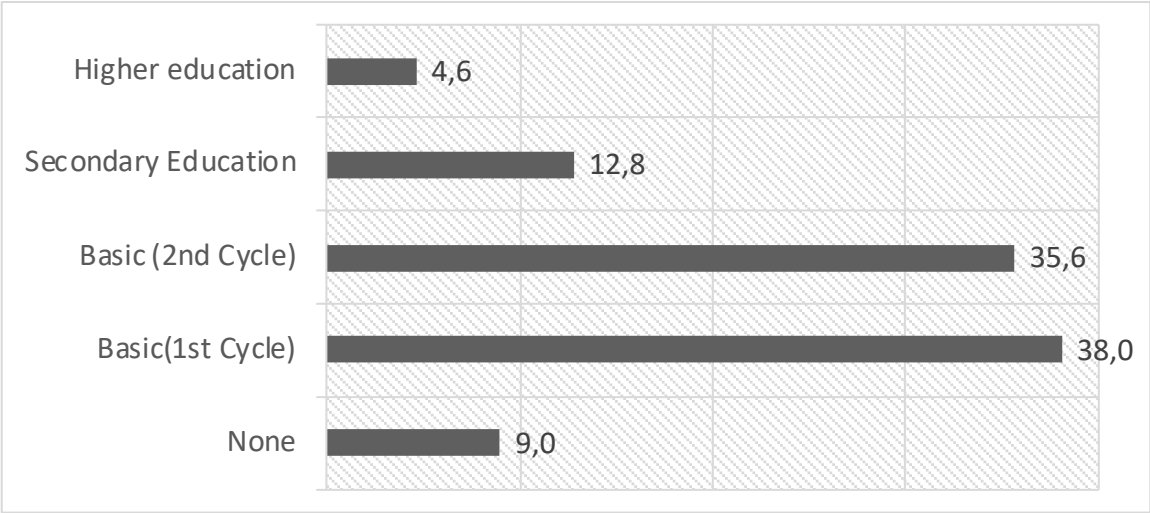
Age group by sex

	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
18-35	49	57,0	37	43,0
36-55	40	40,8	58	59,2
56-65	47	50,5	46	49,5
66+	36	39,6	55	60,4
Total	172	46,7	196	53,3



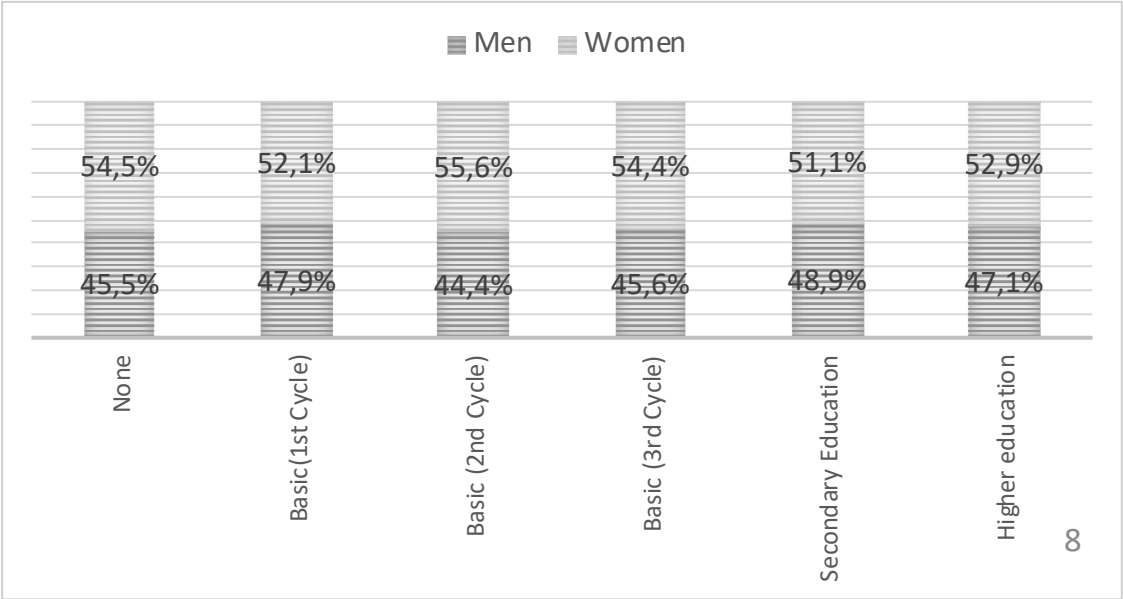
Distribution by level of education (N=368)

	N	%
None	33	9,0
1st Cycle	140	38,0
2nd/3rd Cycle	131	35,6
Secondary Ed.	47	12,8
Higher Ed.	17	4,6
Total	368	



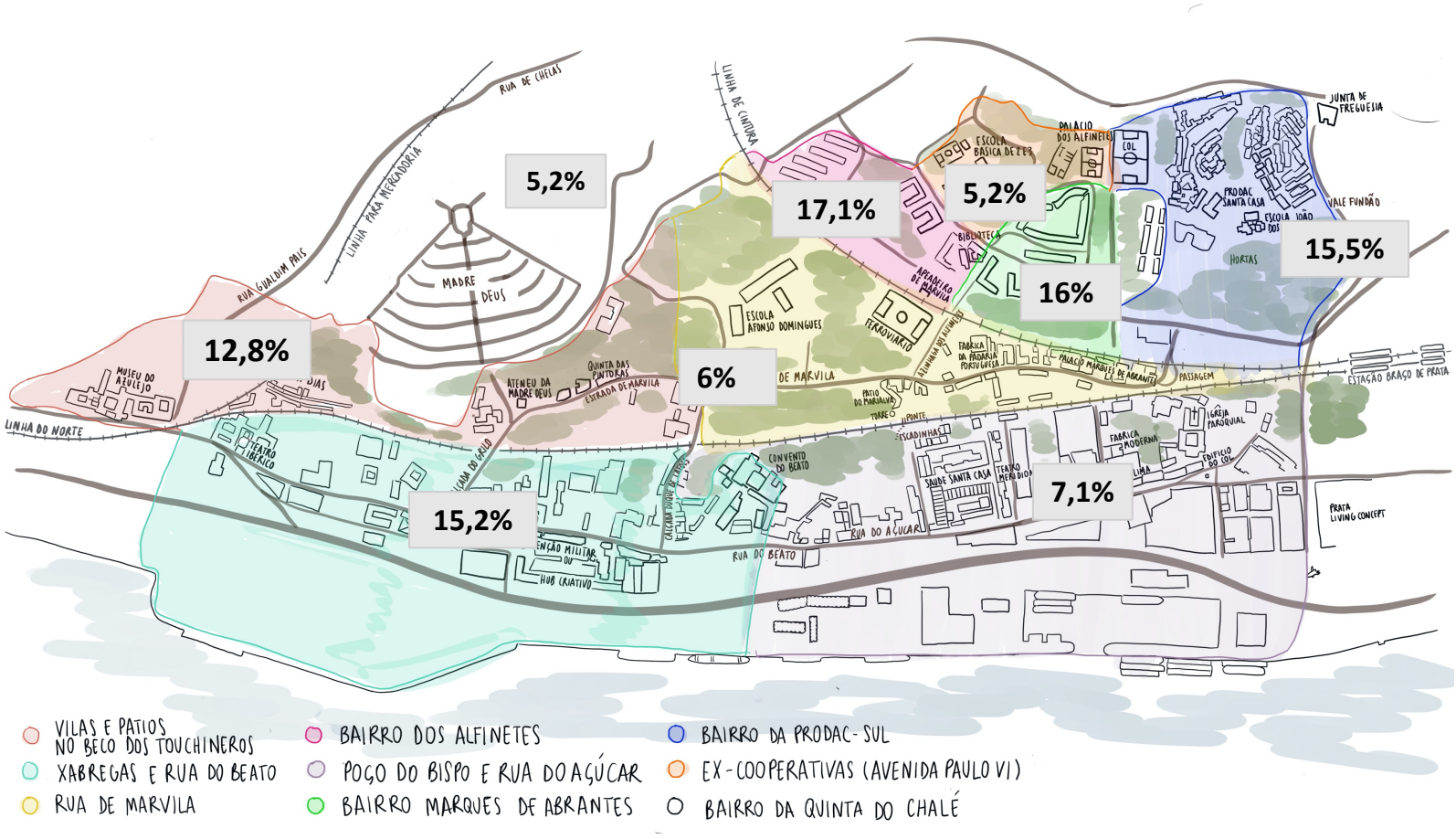
Distribution by sex and level of education (N=368)

	Men		Women		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
None	15	45,5	18	54,5	33
1st Cycle	67	47,9	73	52,1	140
2nd Cycle	28	44,4	35	55,6	63
3rd Cycle	31	45,6	37	54,4	68
Secondary Ed.	23	48,9	24	51,1	47
Higher Ed.	8	47,1	9	52,9	17
Total	172	46,7	196	53,3	368



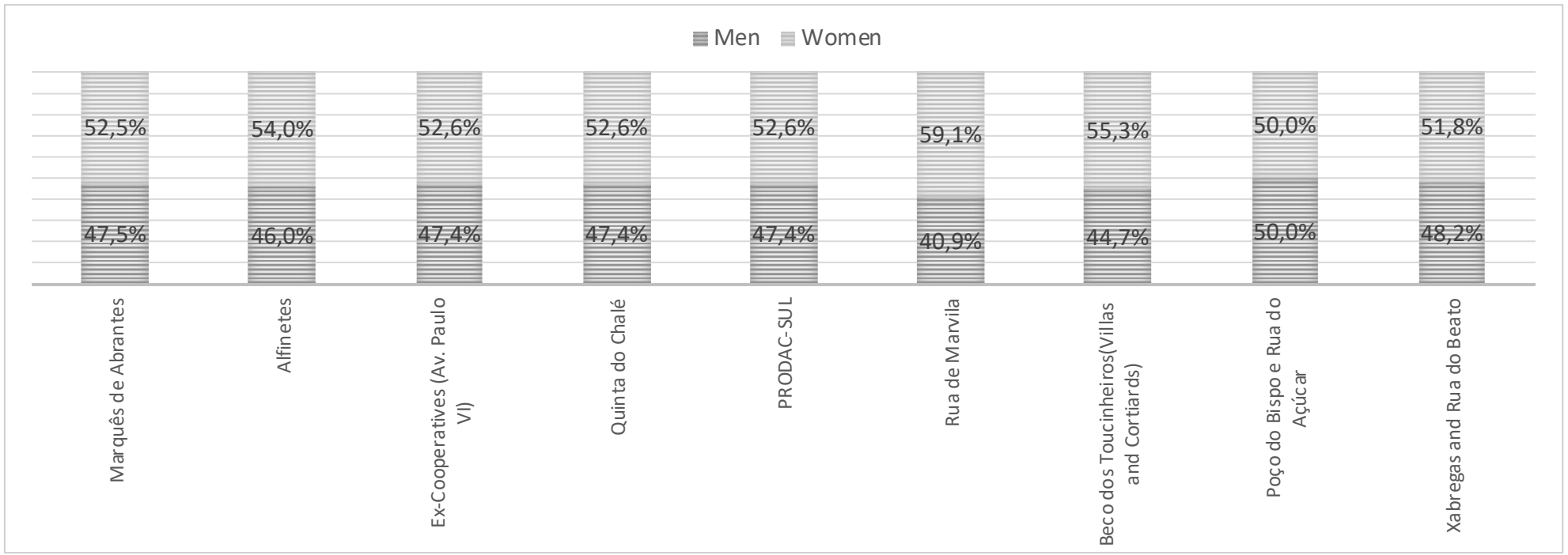
Distribution by neighborhood of residence (N=368)

	N	%
Marquês de Abrantes	59	16,0
Alfinetes	63	17,1
Ex-Co'ops	19	5,2
Quinta do Chalé	19	5,2
PRODAC-SUL	57	15,5
R. Marvila	22	6,0
Beco dos Toucinheiros	47	12,8
Poço do Bispo/ R. Açúcar	26	7,1
Xabregas / R. Beato	56	15,2
Total	**368**	



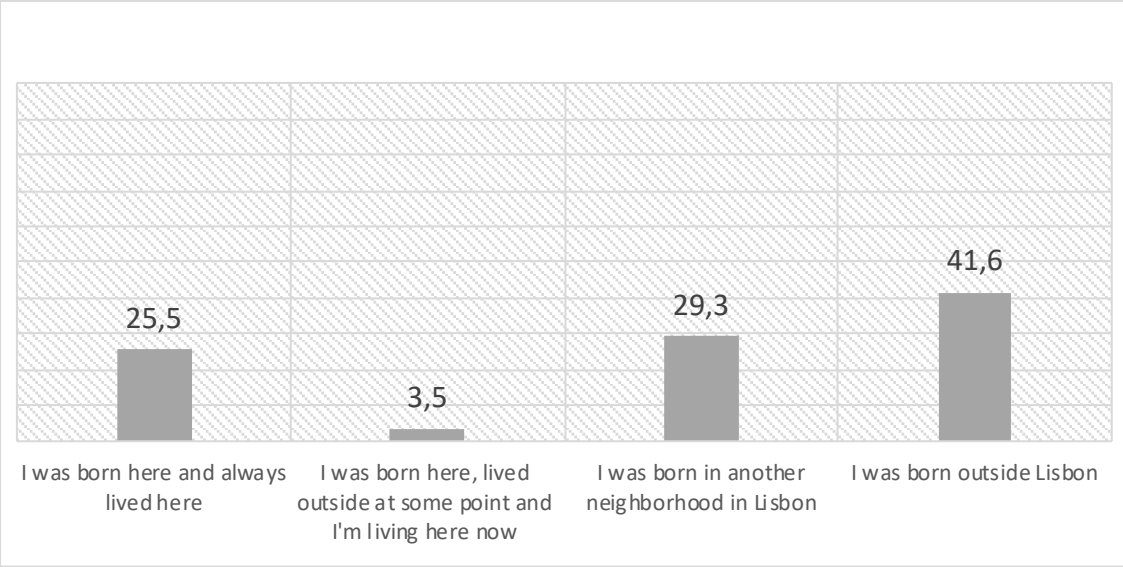
Distribution by sex and neighborhood of residence (N=368)

	Men		Women		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
Marquês de Abrantes	28	47,5	31	52,5	59
Alfinetes	29	46,0	34	54,0	63
Ex-Co'ops	9	47,4	10	52,6	19
Quinta do Chalé	9	47,4	10	52,6	19
PRODAC-SUL	27	47,4	30	52,6	57
R. Marvila	9	40,9	13	59,1	22
Beco Toucinheiro	21	44,7	26	55,3	47
Poço do Bispo/ R. Açúcar	13	50,0	13	50,0	26
Xabregas/ R. Beato	27	48,2	29	51,8	56
Total	172	46,7	196	53,3	368



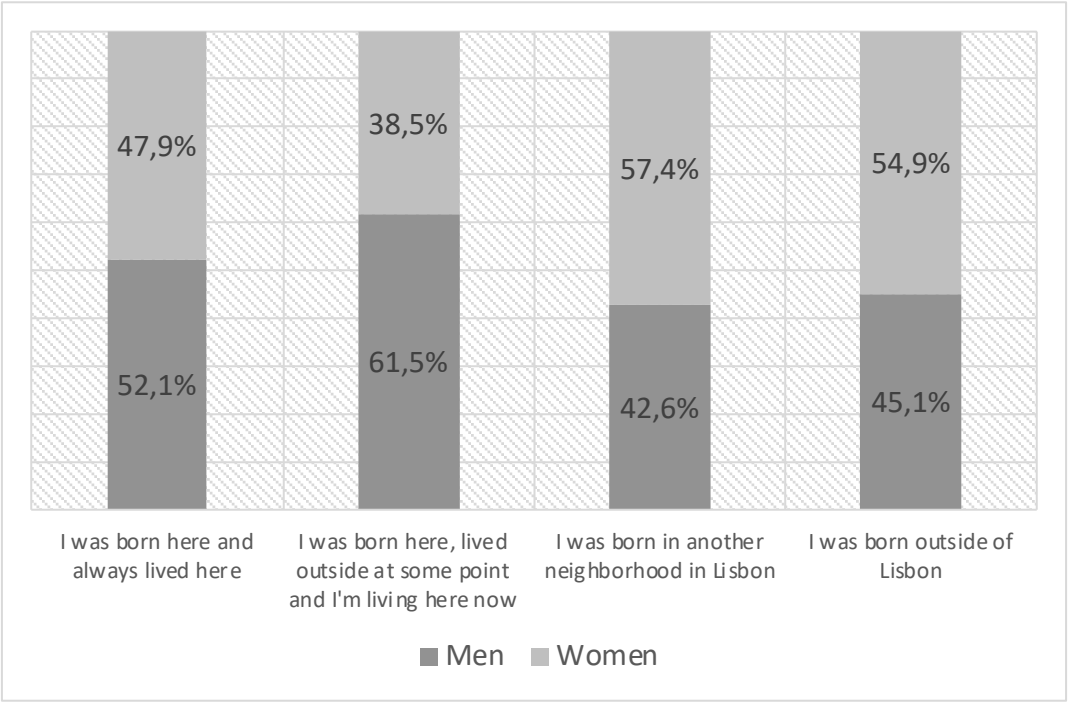
Distribution by neighborhood of origin (N=368)

	N	%
I was born here and always lived here	94	25,5
I was born here, lived outside at some point and then returned	13	3,5
I was born in another neighborhood in Lisbon	108	29,3
I was born outside of Lisbon	153	41,6
Total	368	



Distribution by sex and neighborhood of origin (N=368)

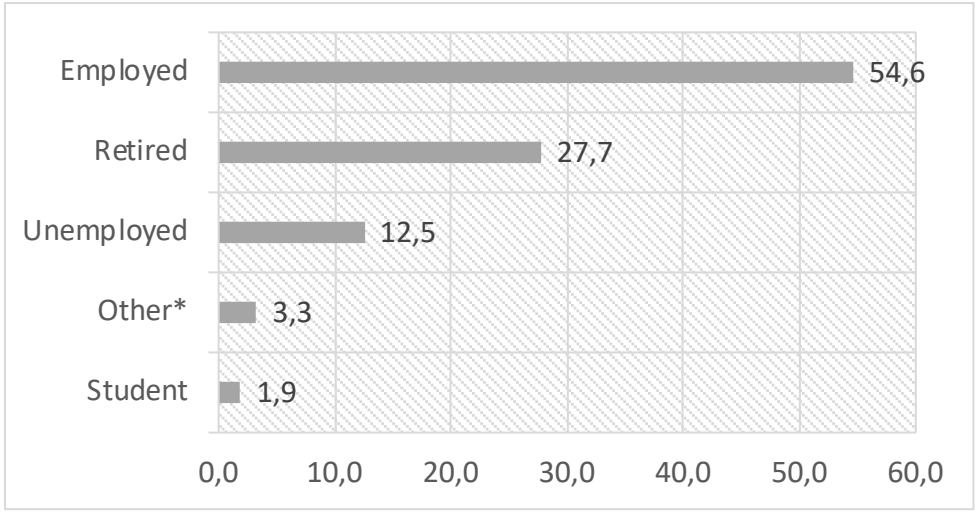
	Men		Women		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
I was born here and always lived here	49	52,1	45	47,9	94
I was born here, lived outside at some point and then returned	8	61,5	5	38,5	13
I was born in another neighborhood in Lisbon	46	42,6	62	57,4	108
I was born outside of Lisbon	69	45,1	84	54,9	153
Total	172	46,7	196	53,3	368



Distribution by occupation (N=368)

	N	%
Employed	201	54,6
Retired	102	27,7
Unemployed	46	12,5
Student	7	1,9
Other*	12	3,3
Total	**368**	

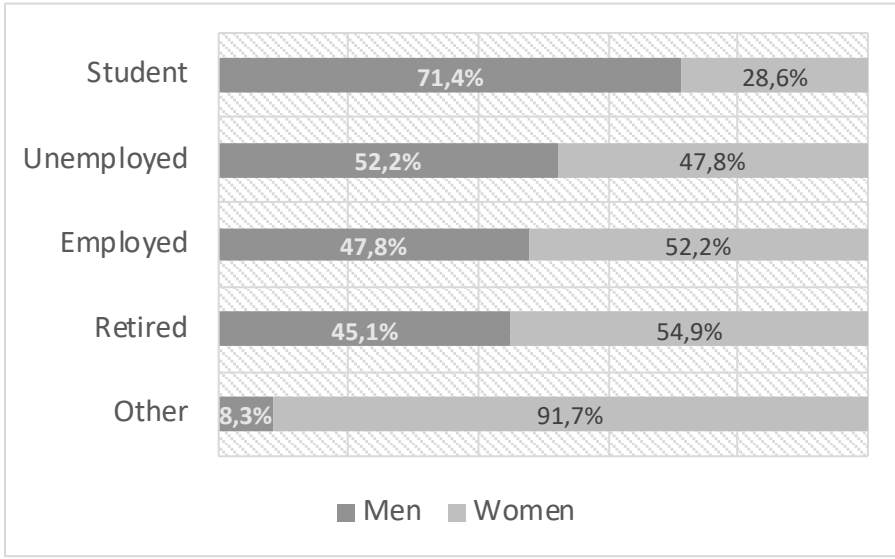
*Other: Household duties; Disability



Distribution by sex and occupation (N=368)

	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Employed	96	47,8	105	52,2
Unemployed	24	52,2	22	47,8
Retired	46	45,1	56	54,9
Student	5	71,4	2	28,6
Other*	1	8,3	11	91,7

*Other: Household duties; Disability

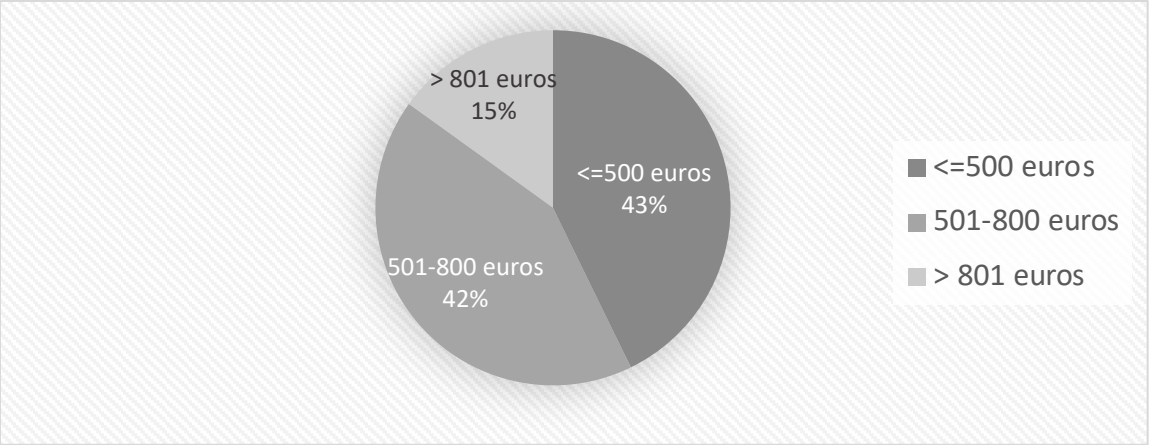


The relation between participants occupational status and sex is **significant**:
X^2 (4, N = 368) =9.57, p < .05.

Distribution by self-reported monthly income (N=368)

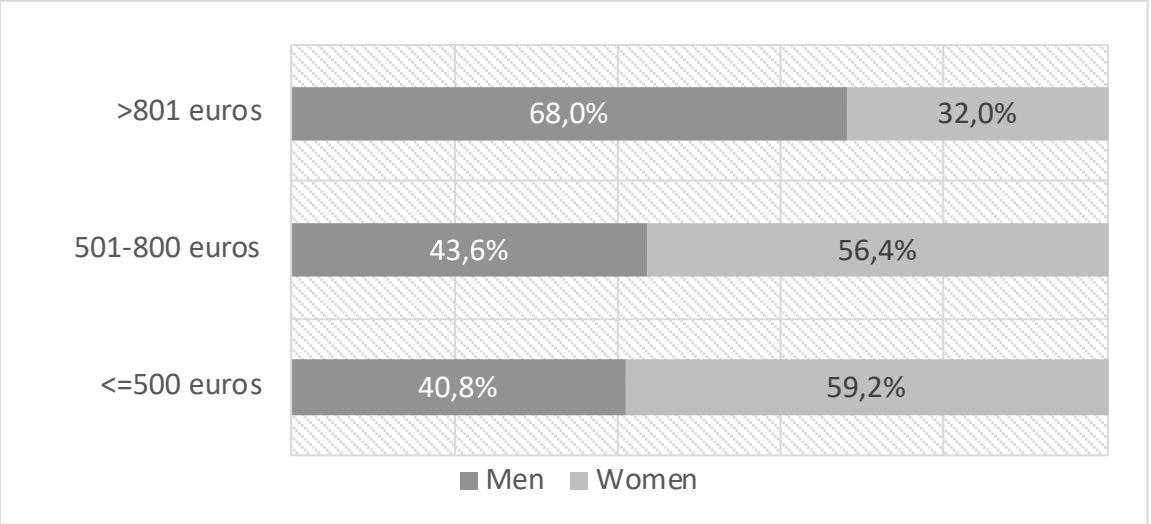
	N	%
<=500 euros	142	42,8
501-800 euros	140	42,2
> 801 euros	50	15,1

NK/NA=36



Distribution by sex and self-reported monthly income (N=368)

	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
<=500 euros	58	40,8	84	59,2
501-800 euros	61	43,6	79	56,4
>801 euros	34	68,0	16	32,0



The relation between participants' monthly income and sex is **significant,** X^2 (2, N = 332) =11.59, p < .01.

_ CULTURAL HERITAGE

_CULTURAL HERITAGE

When asked about the concept of cultural heritage participants mainly recalled examples of **tangible heritage.**

The concept of cultural heritage is mainly associated with **historical objects and monuments.**

The spontaneous recall of tangible/intangible/no concept of cultural heritage is not related with participants' sex or age group but is related to participants' **level of education**. Participants with low educational level are more likely to fall into the "no concept" category.

Churches and Convents, **Farms and Palaces** and **Associations and Cultural Spaces** are more frequently selected (from a pre-defined list) as examples of tangible cultural heritage.

Women more often choose **Churches and Convents** than men, as examples of tangible cultural heritage.

_CULTURAL HERITAGE (cont.)

Churches and Convents and **Associations and Cultural Spaces** are seen as easily accessible but are not very frequently accessed. **Farms and Palaces** are considered difficult to access and are indeed less frequently accessed.

Personal and collective stories and memories, Religious traditions and **Traditions related to agriculture and livestock** are more frequently selected (from a pre-defined list) as examples of intangible cultural heritage.

Older participants are more likely to select **Traditions related to agriculture and livestock** than younger participants.

Religious traditions are seen as more easily accessible and more frequently accessed than **Personal and collective stories and memories** and **Traditions related to agriculture and livestock.**

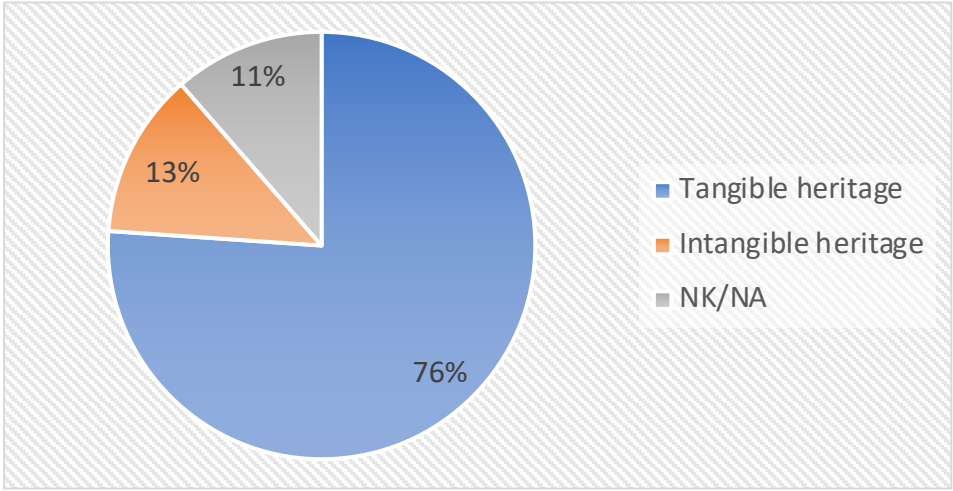
Concept of heritage (open-ended question) (N=368)

"When thinking of heritage, what comes to your mind?"
The analysis of this question required a two-level categorization process:

- Step 1 - In a first moment participant's answers were classified in **3 broad categories:** *tangible*, *intangible*, *undefined.*
- Step 2 - Ten more detailed categories were defined (see page 17)
- Consistency of ratings was accessed by a process of *percentage* agreement (*Interrater reliability of step 1*- 98%; *Interrater reliability of step 2*- 95%).

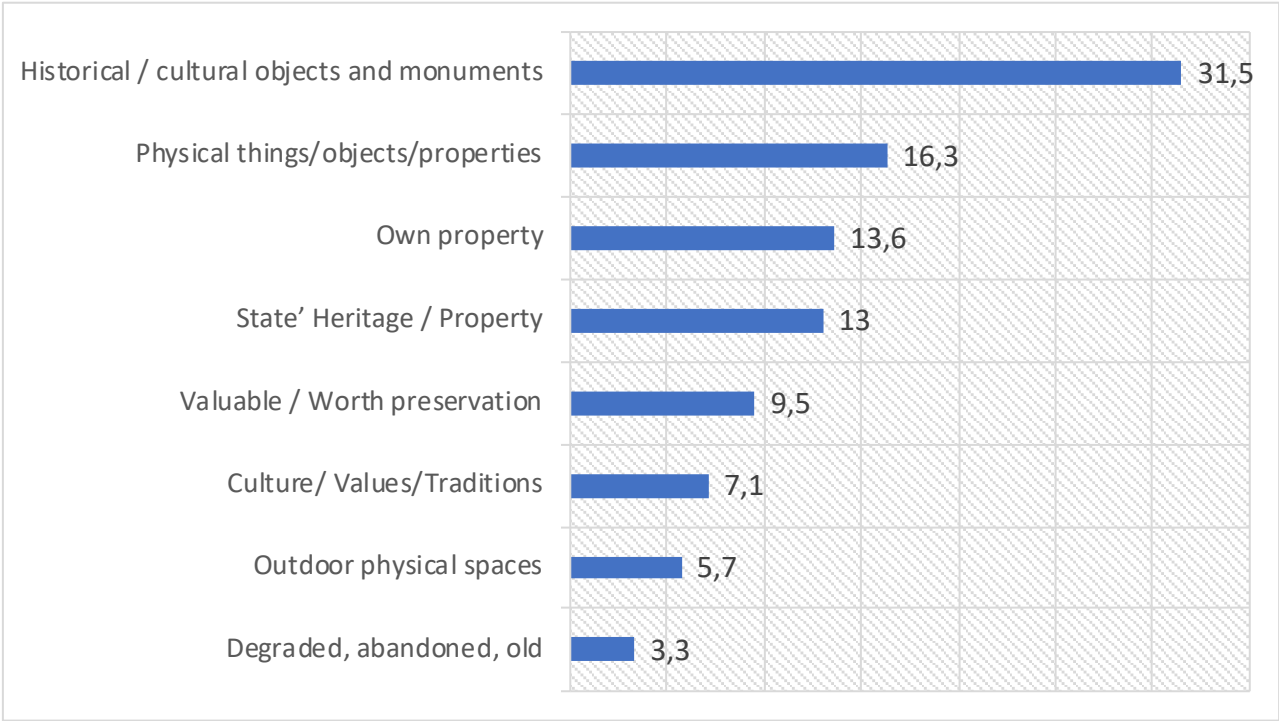
Perception of the concept of heritage (open-ended question; step 1) (N=368)

	N	%
Tangible heritage	280	76,1
Intangible heritage	46	12,5
NK/NA	42	11,4



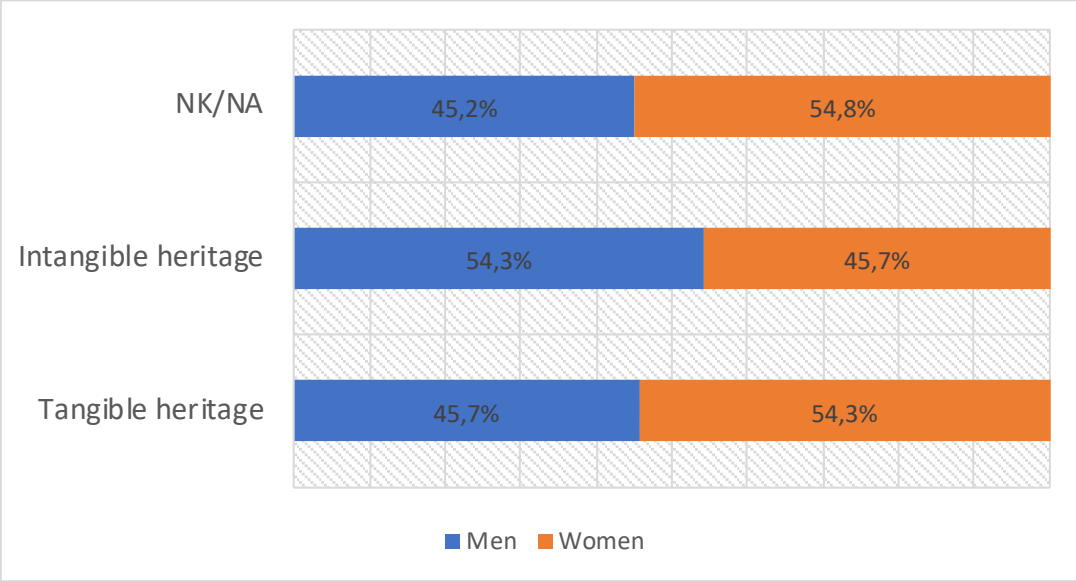
Perception of the concept of heritage (open-ended question; step 2) (N=368; total number of definitions = 410)

	N	%
Historical / cultural objects and monuments	116	31,5
Physical things/objects/properties	60	16,3
Own property	50	13,6
State' Heritage / Property	48	13
Valuable / Worth preservation / our common heritage (tangible and intangible)	35	9,5
Common culture/ values/ way of life/ Traditions	26	7,1
Outdoor physical spaces	21	5,7
What is degraded, abandoned, old	12	3,3
Has no definition	42	11,4



Perception of the concept of heritage (open-ended question; step 1) – distribution by sex (N=368)

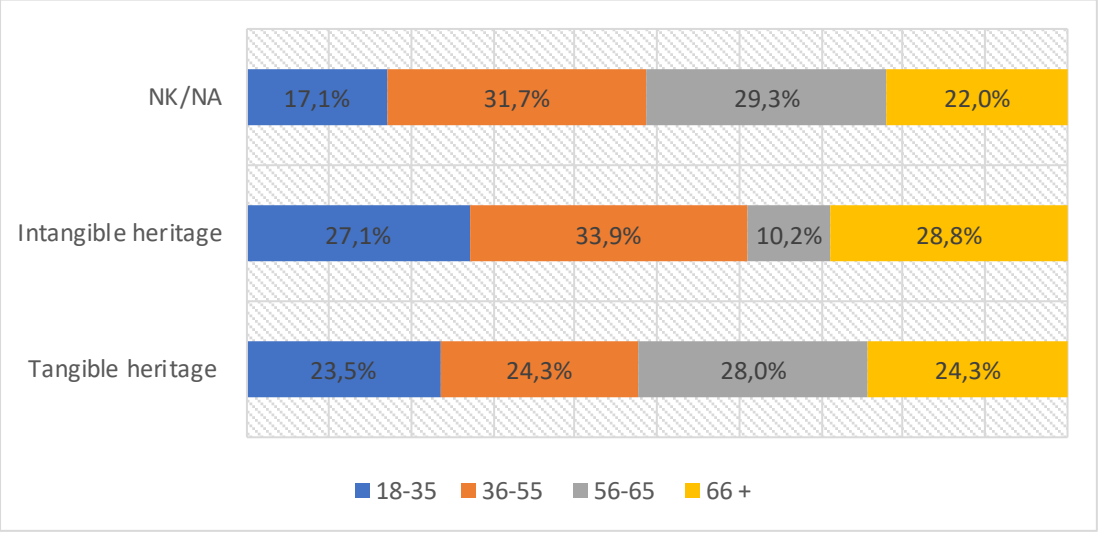
	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Tangible heritage	124	46,3	144	53,7
Intangible heritage	30	50,8	29	49,2
NK/NA	18	43,9	23	56,1
Total	179	45,9	211	54,1



The relation between the perception of heritage, aggregated in "broad categories", in regard to sex **is not significant**, X^2 (2, N = 368) =0.56, p > .05.

Perception of the concept of heritage (open-ended question; step 1) – distribution by age group (N=368)

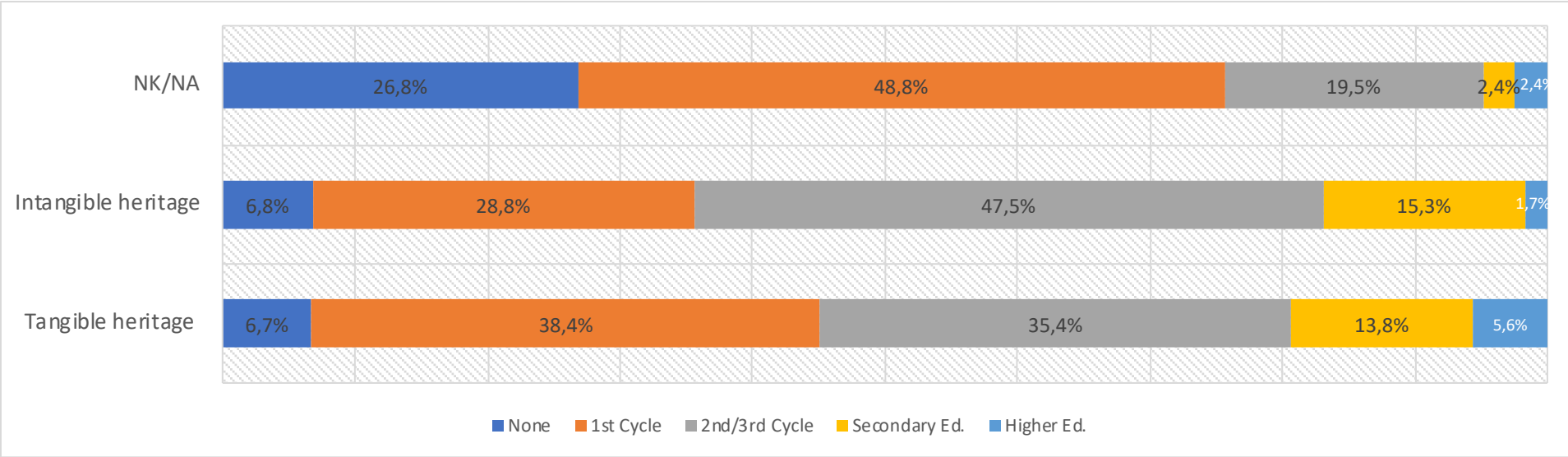
	18-35		36-55		56-65		66+	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Tangible heritage	63	23,5	65	24,3	75	28,0	65	24,3
Intangible heritage	16	27,1	20	33,9	6	10,2	17	28,8
NK/NA	7	17,1	13	31,7	12	29,3	9	22,0



The relation between the perception of heritage, aggregated in "broad categories", in regard to age group **is not significant**, X^2 (6, N = 368) =10.10, p > .05.

Perception of the concept of heritage (open-ended question; step 1) – distribution by level of education (N=368)

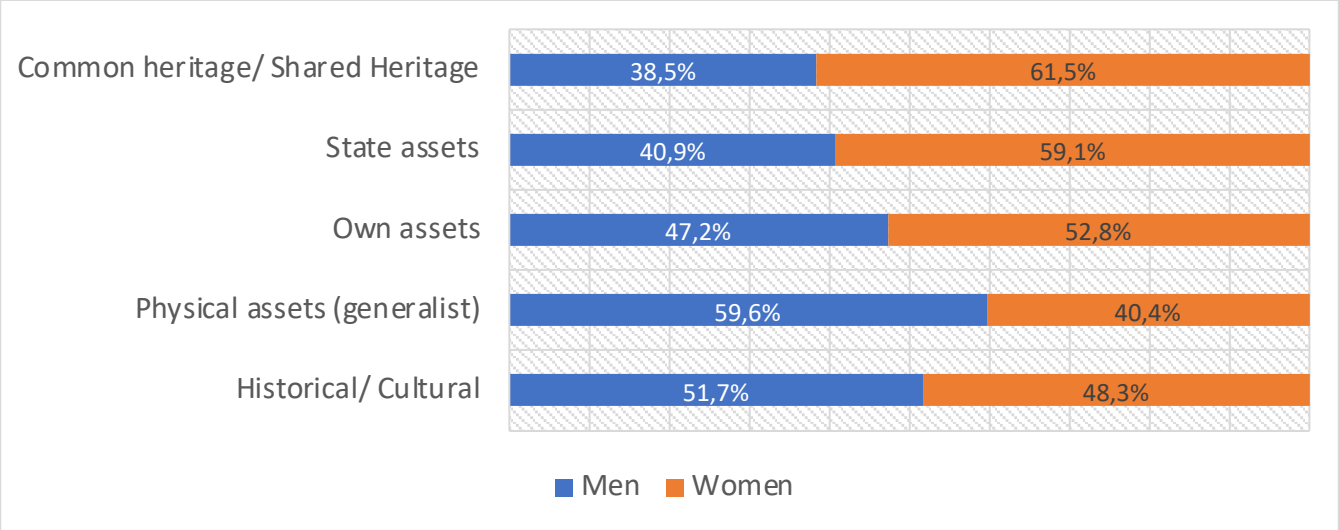
	None		1st Cycle		2nd/3rd Cycle		Secondary Ed.		Higher Ed.	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Tangible heritage	18	6,7	103	38,4	95	35,4	37	13,8	15	5,6
Intangible heritage	4	6,8	17	28,8	28	47,5	9	15,3	1	1,7
NK/NA**	11	26,8	20	48,8	8	19,5	1	2,4	1	2,4



The relation between the perception of heritage, aggregated in “broad categories”, in regard to educational level **is significant**, X^2 (6, N = 368) =30,31, p < .001.

Perception of the concept of heritage – distribution by sex (open-ended question; step 2) (N=368) (only the 1st recollection per participant was selected in order to access this frequencies)

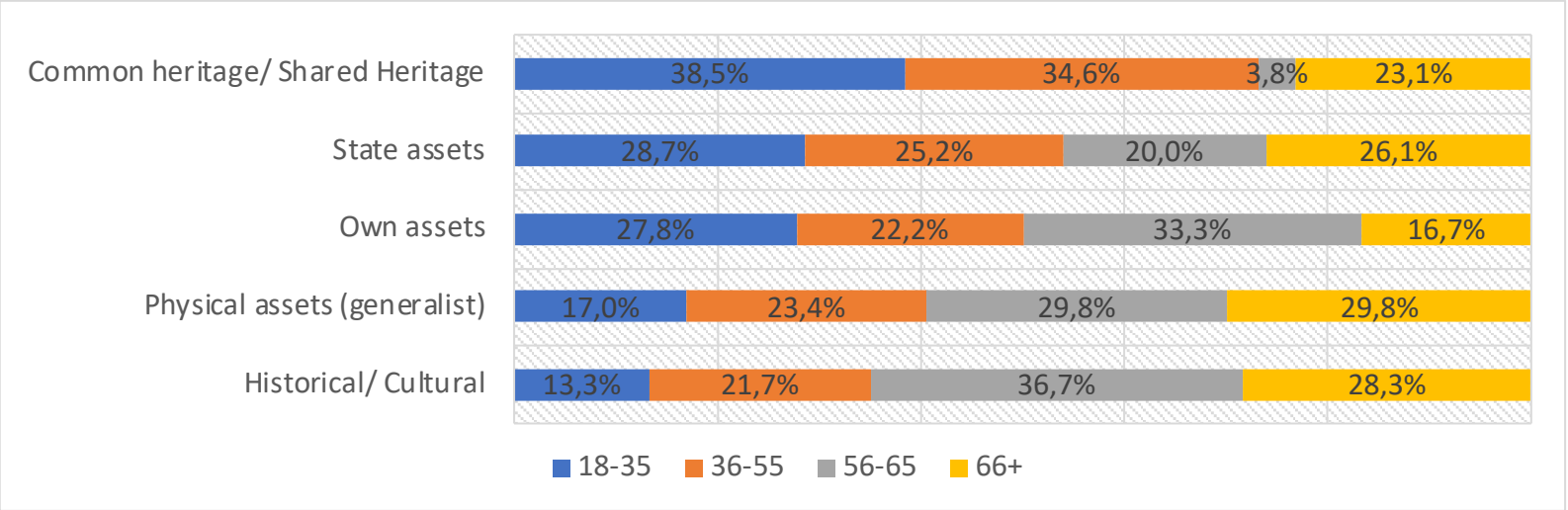
	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Historical/ Cultural	31	51,7	29	48,3
Physical assets (generalist)	28	59,6	19	40,4
Own assets	17	47,2	19	52,8
State assets	47	40,9	68	59,1
Common heritage/ Shared Heritage	10	38,5	16	61,5



The relation between the perception of heritage, aggregated in secondary categories, in regard to sex **is not significant**, X^2 (7, N = 368) =6,50, p > .05.

Perception of the concept of heritage – distribution by age (open-ended question; step 2, top 5 categories) (N=368)

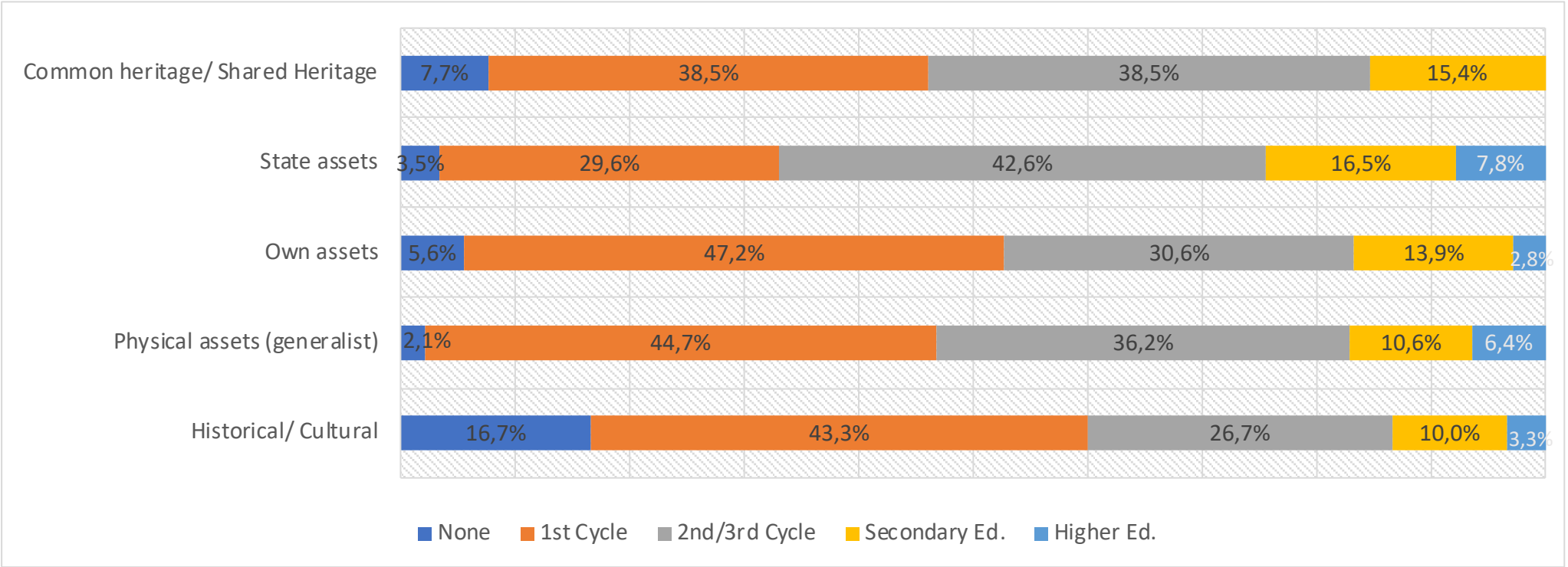
	18-35		36-55		56-65		66+	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Historical/ Cultural	8	13,3	13	21,7	22	36,7	17	28,3
Physical assets (generalist)	8	17,0	11	23,4	14	29,8	14	29,8
Own assets	10	27,8	8	22,2	12	33,3	6	16,7
State assets	33	28,7	29	25,2	23	20,0	30	26,1
Common heritage/ Shared Heritage	10	38,5	9	34,6	1	3,8	6	23,1



The relation between the perception of heritage, aggregated in secondary categories, in regard to age group **is not significant**, X^2 (21, N = 368) =26,47, p > .05.

Perception of the concept of heritage – distribution by level of education (open-ended question; step 2, top 5 categories) (N=368)

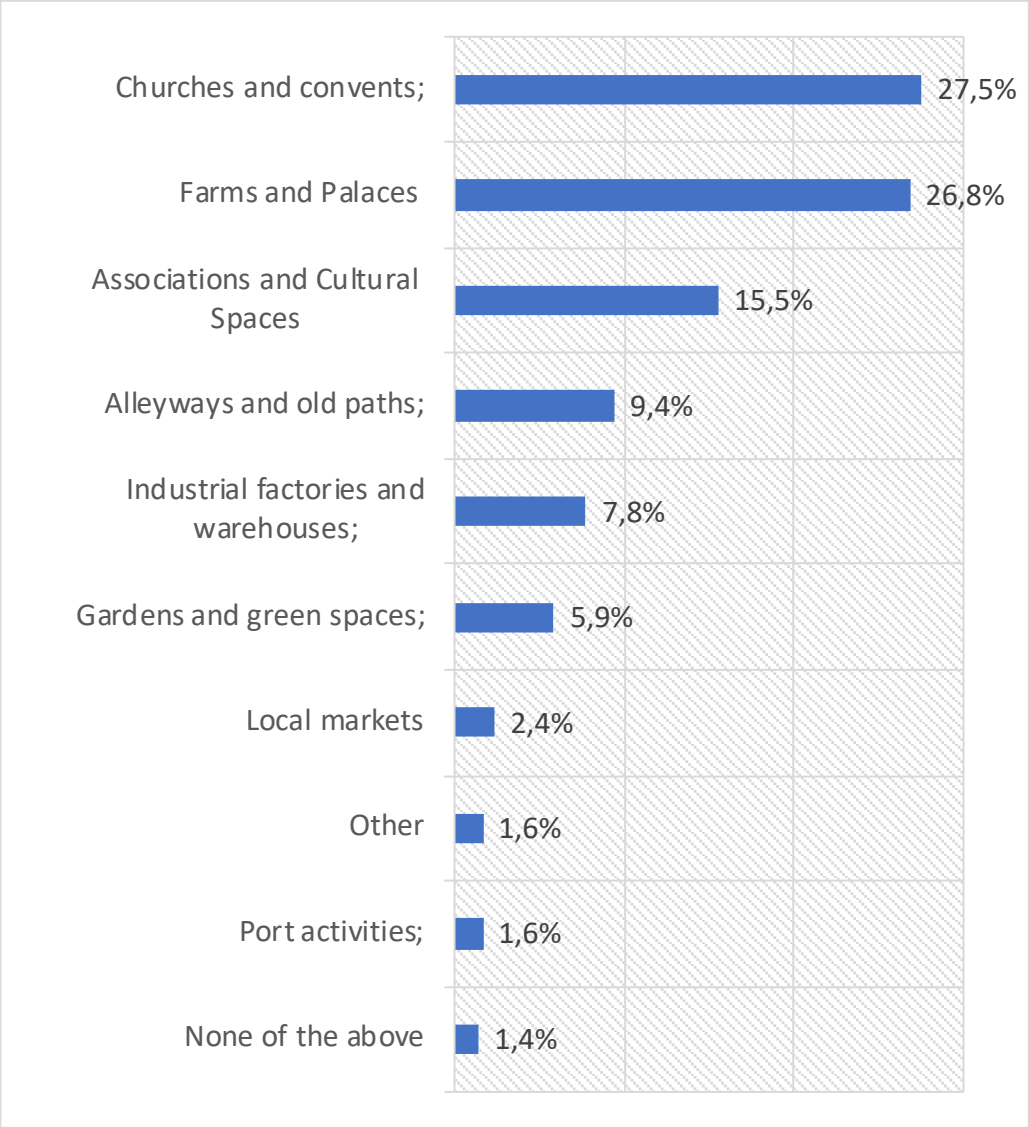
	None		1st Cycle		2nd/3rd Cycle		Secondary Ed.		Higher Ed.	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Historical/ Cultural	10	16,7	26	43,3	16	26,7	6	10,0	2	3,3
Physical assets (generalist)	1	2,1	21	44,7	17	36,2	5	10,6	3	6,4
Own assets	2	5,6	17	47,2	11	30,6	5	13,9	1	2,8
State assets	4	3,5	34	29,6	49	42,6	19	16,5	9	7,8
Common heritage/ Shared Heritage	2	7,7	10	38,5	10	38,5	4	15,4	0	0,0



The relation between the perception of heritage, aggregated in secondary categories, in regard to level of education **is not significant**, X^2 (28, N = 368) =42,93, p > .05.

Perception of top 3 “most significant elements” that constitute tangible heritage (selected from list) (N=850)

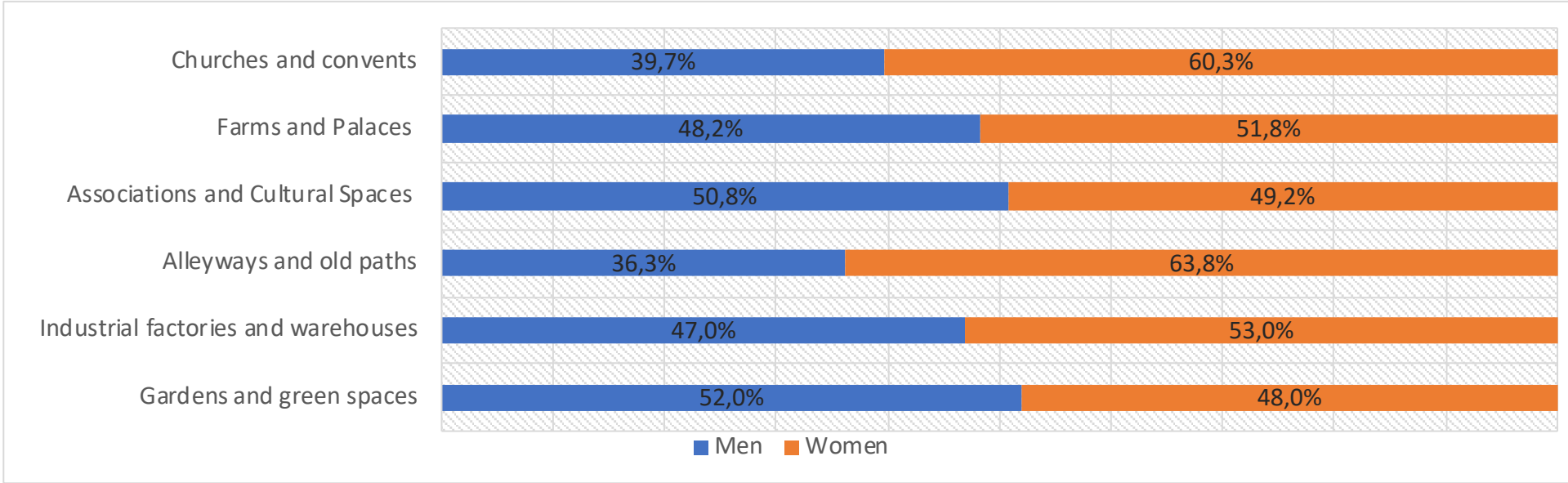
	N	%
Churches and convents	93	27,5
Farms and Palaces	110	26,8
Associations and Cultural Spaces	67	15,5
Alleyways and old paths	29	9,4
Industrial factories and warehouses;	31	7,8
Gardens and green spaces	26	5,9
Local markets	8	2,4
Port activities	11	1,6
Other	5	1,6
None of the above	9	1,4



Perception of top 3 “most significant elements” that constitute tangible heritage (selected from list) – distribution by sex (N=850)

	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Churches and convents**	93	39,7	141**	60,3
Farms and Palaces	110	48,2	118	51,8
Associations and Cultural Spaces	67	50,8	65	49,2
Alleyways and old paths	29	36,3	51	63,8
Industrial factories and warehouses	31	47,0	35	53,0
Gardens and green spaces;	26	52,0	24	48,0

Other: N=50; None of the above: N=7

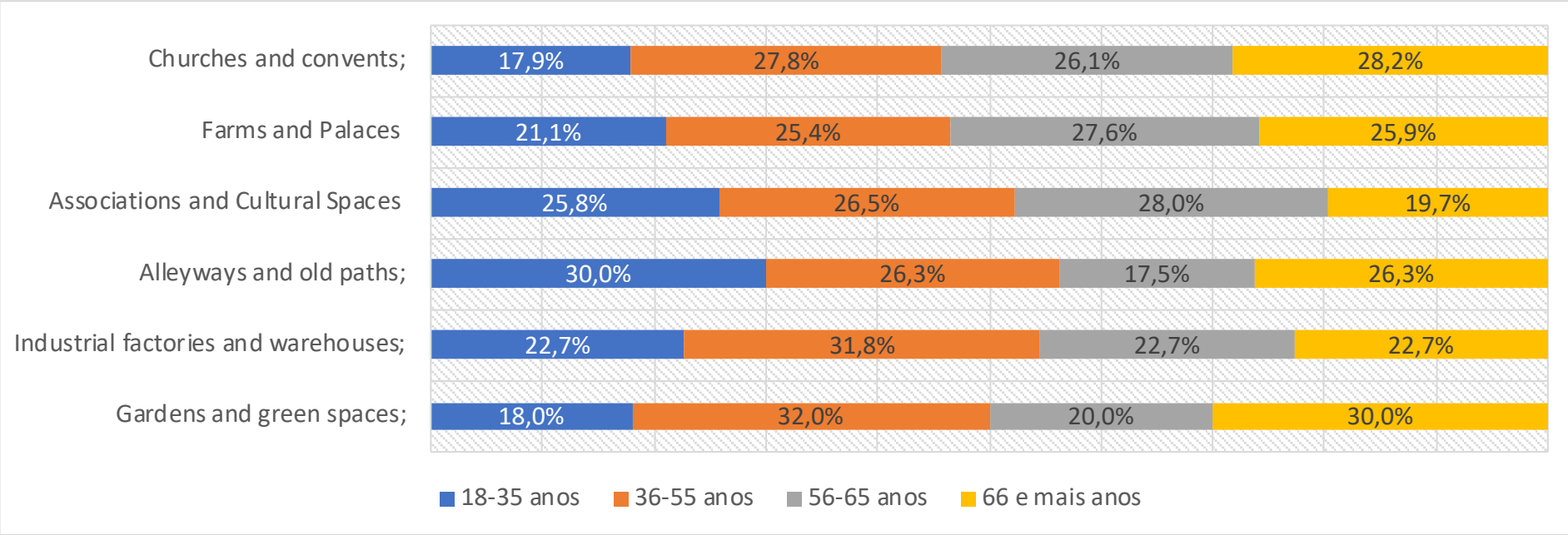


The relation between the 3 top choices of representative elements of tangible heritage in regard to sex **is significant**, X^2 (10, N = 850) =30,68, p < .01.

Perception of top 3 “most significant elements” that constitute tangible heritage (selected from list) - distribution by age group (N=850)

	18-35		36-55		56-65		66 +	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Churches and convents;	42	17,9	65	27,8	61	26,1	66	28,2
Farms and Palaces	48	21,1	58	25,4	63	27,6	59	25,9
Associations and Cultural Spaces	34	25,8	35	26,5	37	28,0	26	19,7
Alleyways and old paths;	24	30,0	21	26,3	14	17,5	21	26,3
Industrial factories and warehouses;	15	22,7	21	31,8	15	22,7	15	22,7
Gardens and green spaces;	9	18,0	16	32,0	10	20,0	15	30,0

Other: N=50; None of the above: N=7

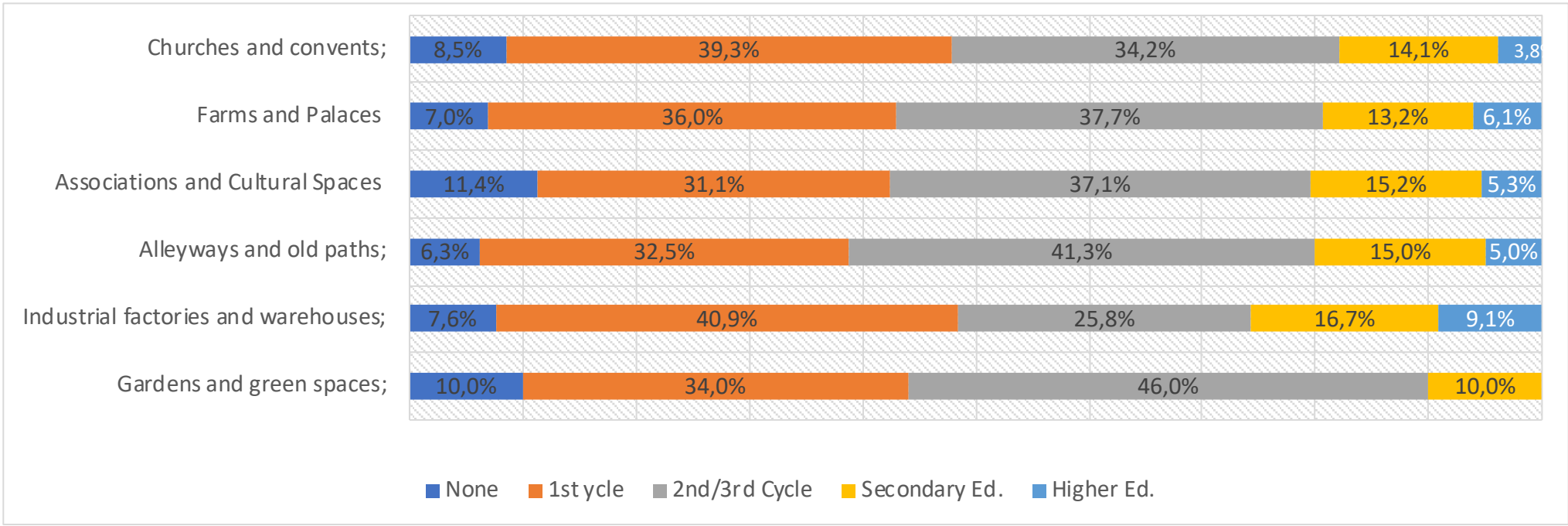


The relation between the 3 top choices of representative elements of tangible heritage in regard to age is **not significant**, X^2 (30, N = 850) =37,72, p > .05.

Perception of top 3 “most significant elements” that constitute tangible heritage (selected from list) – distribution by level of education (N=850)

	None		1st Cycle		2nd/3rd Cycle		Secondary Ed.		Higher Ed.	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Churches and convents;	20	8,5	92	39,3	80	34,2	33	14,1	9	3,8
Farms and Palaces	16	7,0	82	36,0	86	37,7	30	13,2	14	6,1
Associations and Cultural Spaces	15	11,4	41	31,1	49	37,1	20	15,2	7	5,3
Alleyways and old paths;	5	6,3	26	32,5	33	41,3	12	15,0	4	5,0
Industrial factories and warehouses;	5	7,6	27	40,9	17	25,8	11	16,7	6	9,1
Gardens and green spaces;	5	10,0	17	34,0	23	46,0	5	10,0	0	0,0

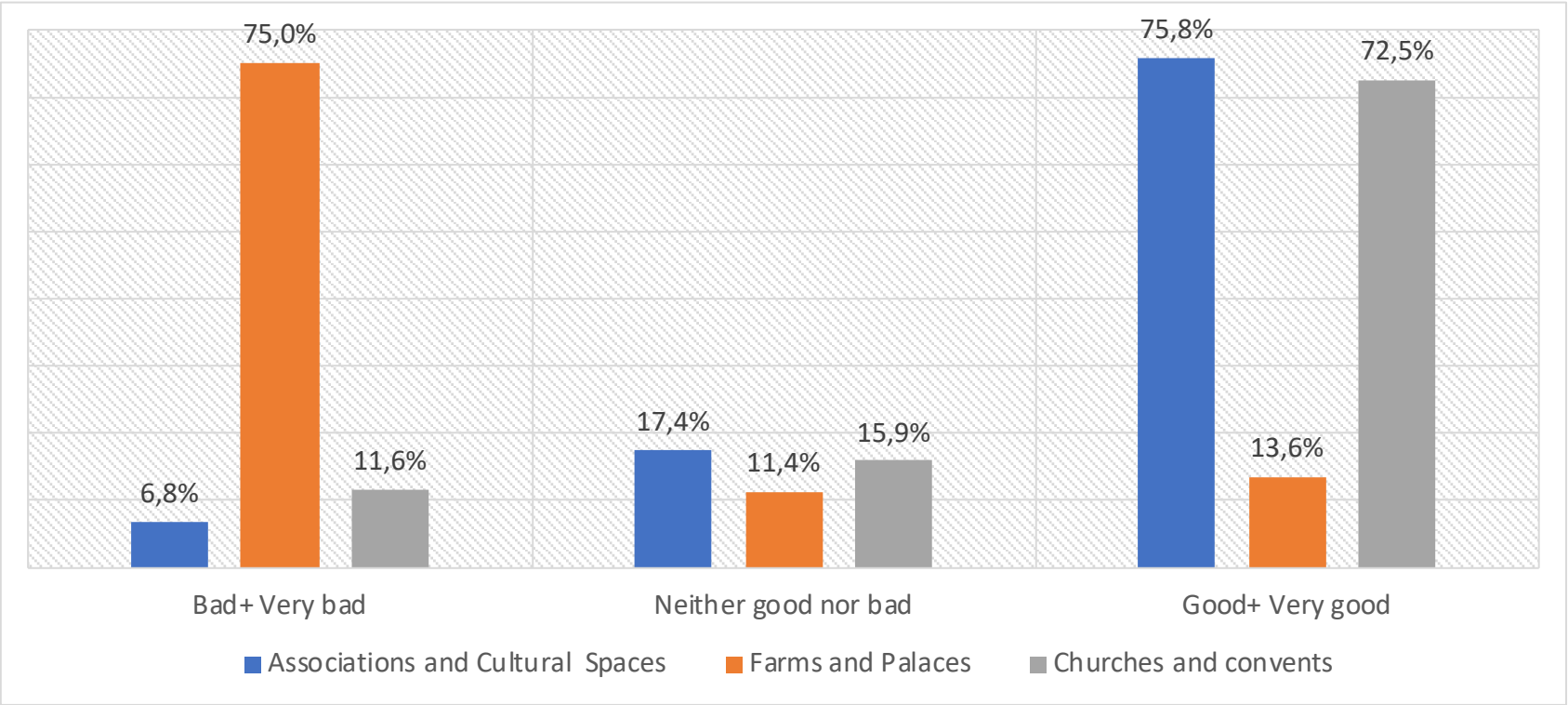
Other: N=50; None of the above: N=7



The relation between the 3 top choices of representative elements of tangible heritage in regard to educational level is **not significant**, X^2 (40, N = 850) =40,45 p > .05.

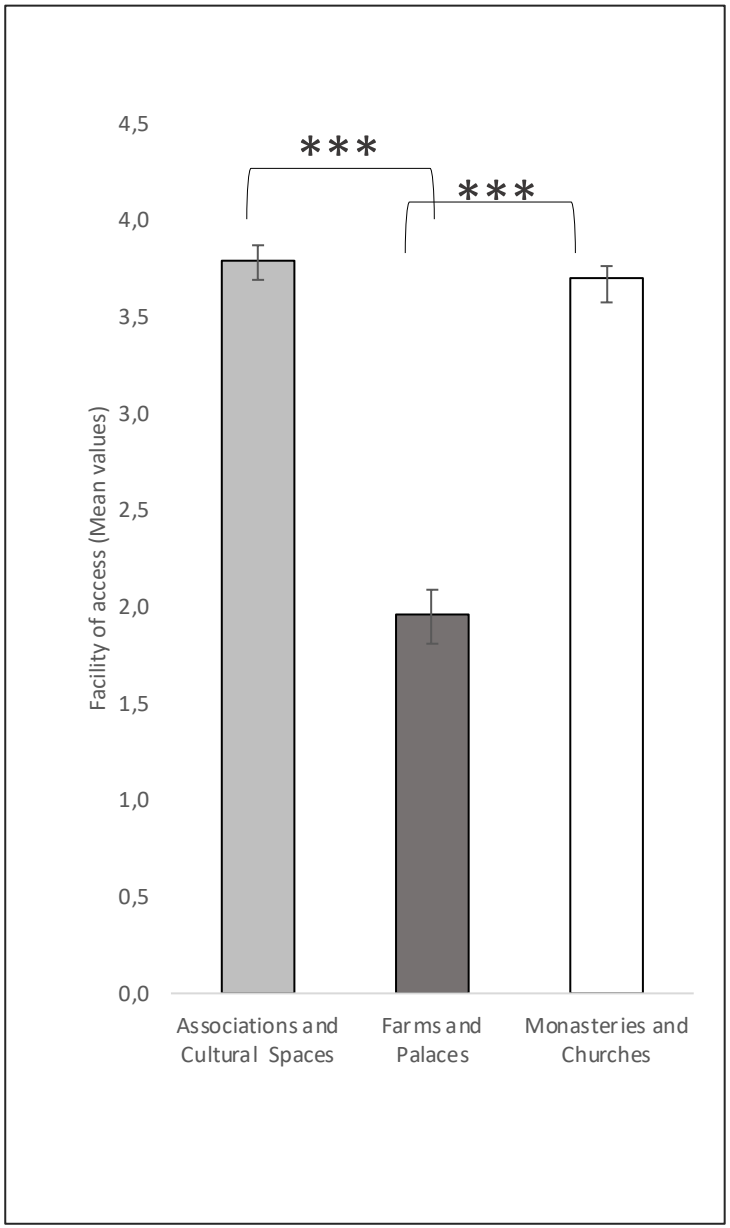
Perception of accessibility to tangible heritage (top 3 selected from list)

	Churches and convents		Farms and Palaces		Associations and Cultural Spaces	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Bad+ Very bad	27	11,6	171	75,0	9	6,8
Neither good nor bad	37	15,9	26	11,4	23	17,4
Good+ Very good	169	72,5	31	13,6	100	75,8
Total	233		228		132	



Perception of accessibility to tangible heritage (top 3 selected from list)

	N	Mean	Std dev
Associations and Cultural Spaces	132	3,79	0,849
Farms and Palaces	228	1,96	1,094
Churches and Convents	233	3,7	0,944

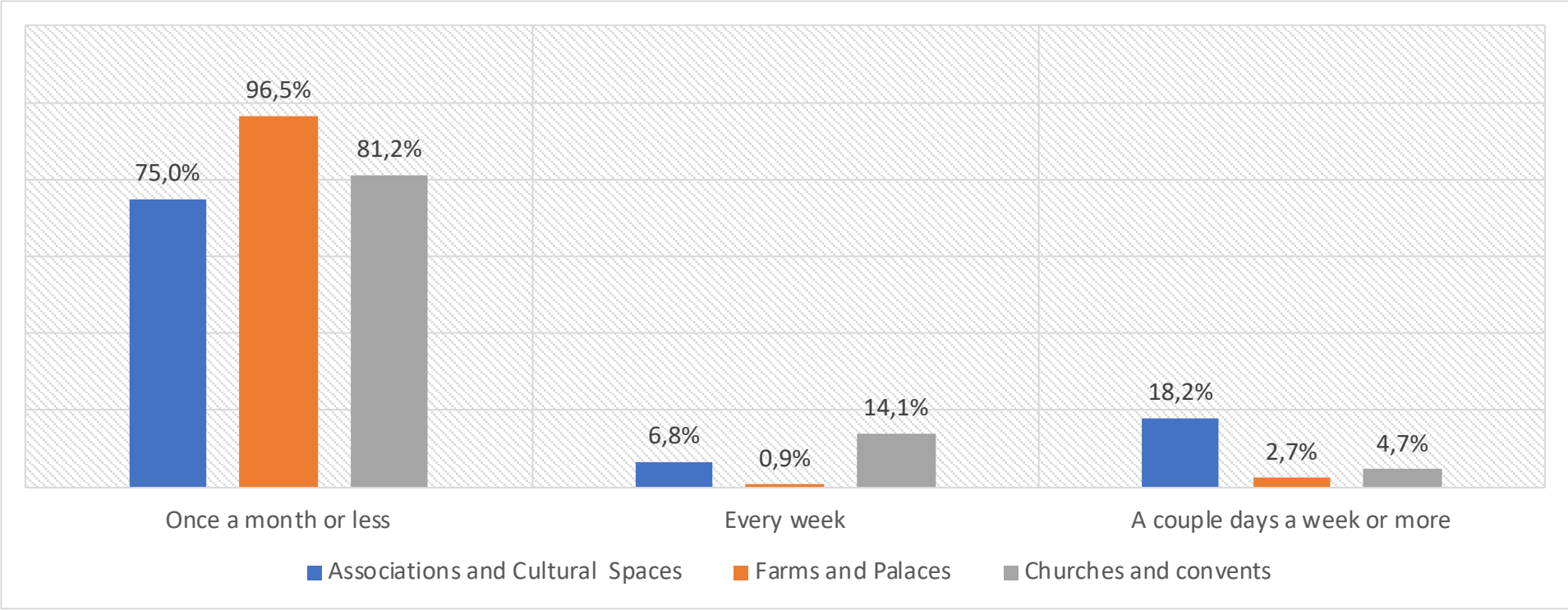


The mean of perceived accessibility is **higher** for **Associations and Cultural Spaces** than for **Farms and Palaces** (t(307,11)=17,683, p < .001)

The mean of perceived accessibility is **higher** for **Churches and Convents** than for **Farms and Palaces** (t(308,02)=18,266 p < .001)

Frequency of accessing tangible heritage (top 3 selected from list)

	Churches and convents		Farms and Palaces		Associations and Cultural Spaces	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Once a month or less	190	81,2	218	96,5	99	75,0
Every week	33	14,1	2	0,9	9	6,8
A couple days a week or more	11	4,7	6	2,7	24	18,2
Total	234		226		132	



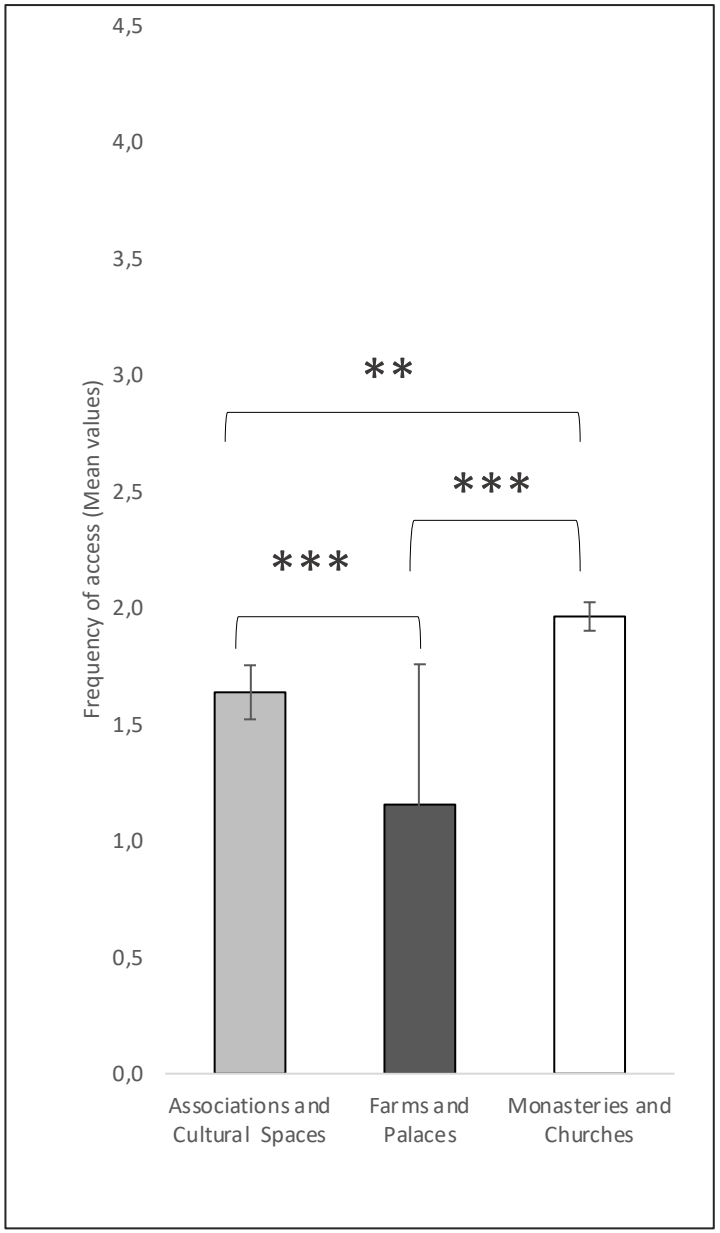
Frequency of accessing tangible heritage (top 3 selected from list)

	N	Mean	Stddev
Associations and Cultural Spaces	132	1,64	1,333
Farms and Palaces	226	1,15	0,602
Monasteries and Churches	234	1,96	0,936

The mean frequency of access is **higher** for **Associations and Cultural Spaces** than for **Farms and Palaces** (t(304,1)=5,301, p < .001).

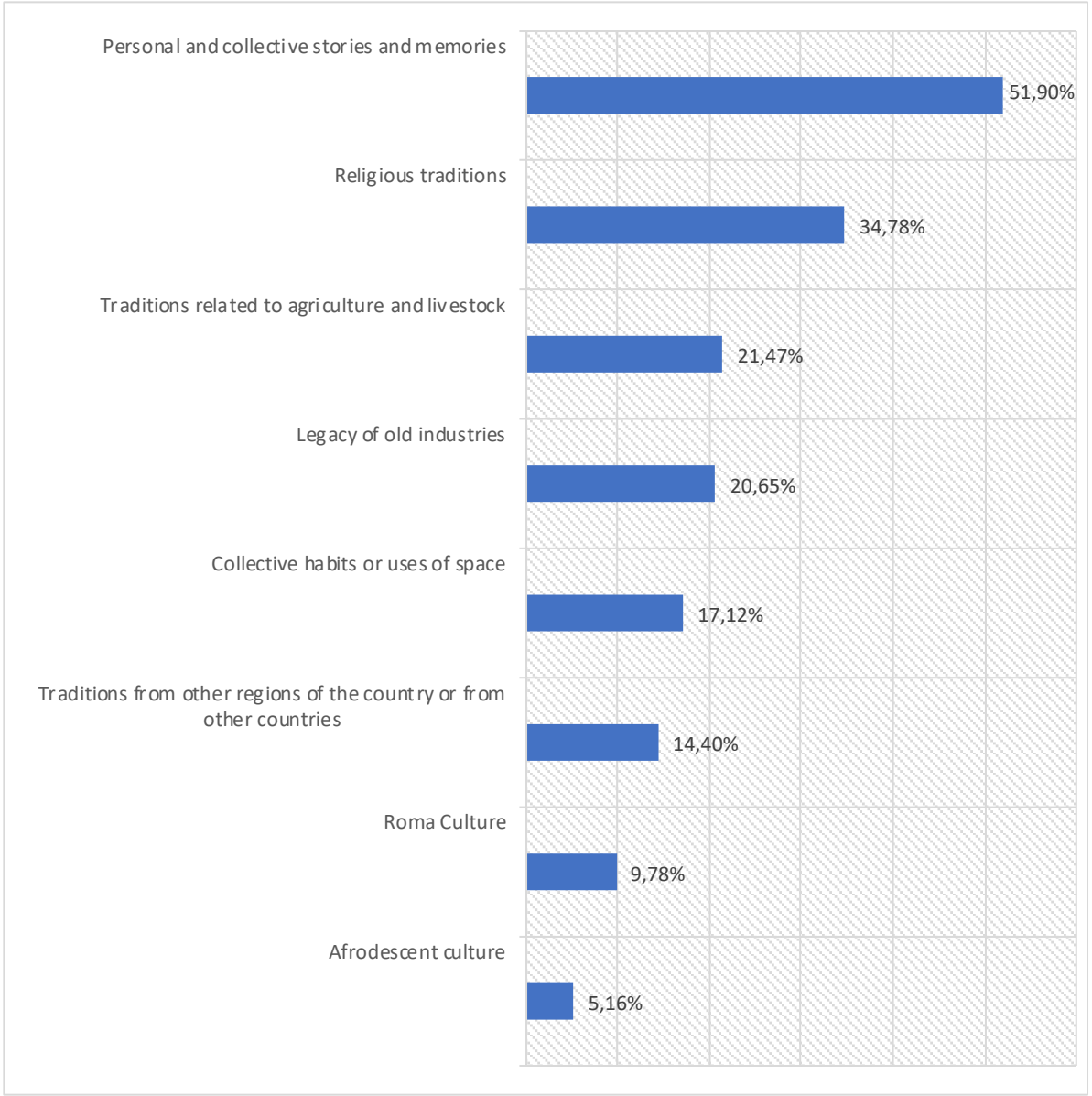
The mean frequency of access is **higher** for **Monasteries and Churches** than for **Farms and Palaces** (t(306,01)=7,355, p < .001).

The mean frequency of access is **higher** for **Monasteries and Churches** than for **Associations and Cultural Spaces** (t(303,01)=3,249, p < .01).



Perception of top 3 “most significant elements” that constitute intangible heritage (selected from list) (N=645)

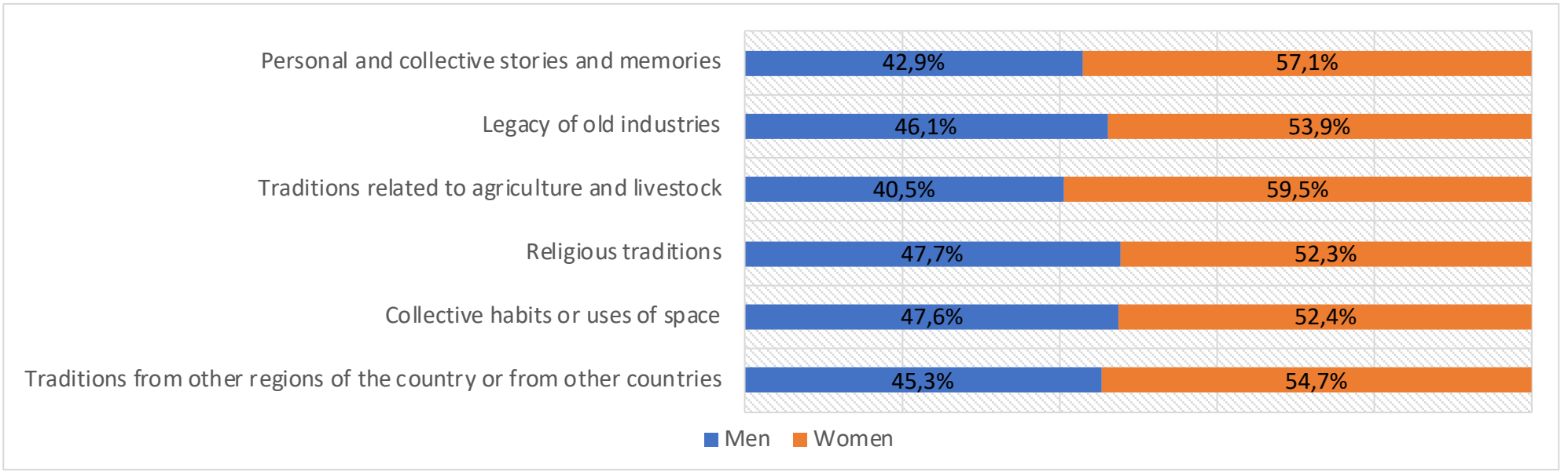
	N	%
Personal and collective stories and memories	191	51,9
Religious traditions	128	34,8
Traditions related to agriculture and livestock	79	21,5
Legacy of old industries	76	20,7
Collective habits or uses of space	63	17,1
Traditions from other regions of the country or from other countries	53	14,4
Roma Culture	36	9,8
Afrodescent culture	19	5,2



Perception of top 3 “most significant elements” that constitute intangible heritage (selected from list) - distribution by sex (N=850)

	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Personal and collective stories and memories	82	42,9	109	57,1
Religious traditions	61	47,7	67	52,3
Traditions related to agriculture and livestock	32	40,5	47	59,5
Legacy of old industries	35	46,1	41	53,9
Collective habits or uses of space	30	47,6	33	52,4
Traditions from other regions of the country or from other countries	24	45,3	29	54,7

Other (i.e. Roma culture, afrodescendent culture): N=35

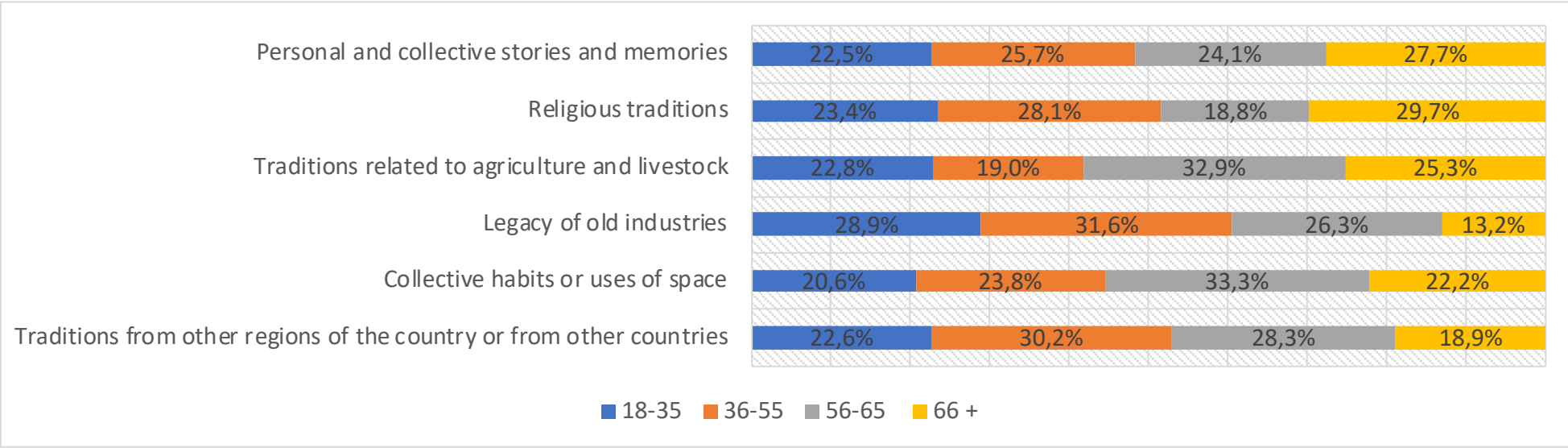


The relation between the 3 top choices of representative elements of intangible heritage in regard to **is not significant**, X^2 (8, N = 645) =11,525, p > .05.

Perception of top 3 “most significant elements” that constitute intangible heritage (selected from list) – distribution by age (N=645)

	18-35		36-55		56-65		66 +	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Personal and collective stories and memories	43	22,5	49	25,7	46	24,1	53	27,7
Religious traditions	30	23,4	36	28,1	24	18,8	38	29,7
Traditions related to agriculture and livestock	18	22,8	15	19,0	26	32,9	20	25,3
Legacy of old industries	22	28,9	24	31,6	20	26,3	10	13,2
Collective habits or uses of space	13	20,6	15	23,8	21	33,3	14	22,2
Traditions from other regions of the country or from other countries	12	22,6	16	30,2	15	28,3	10	18,9

Other (i.e. Roma culture, afrodescendent culture): N=35

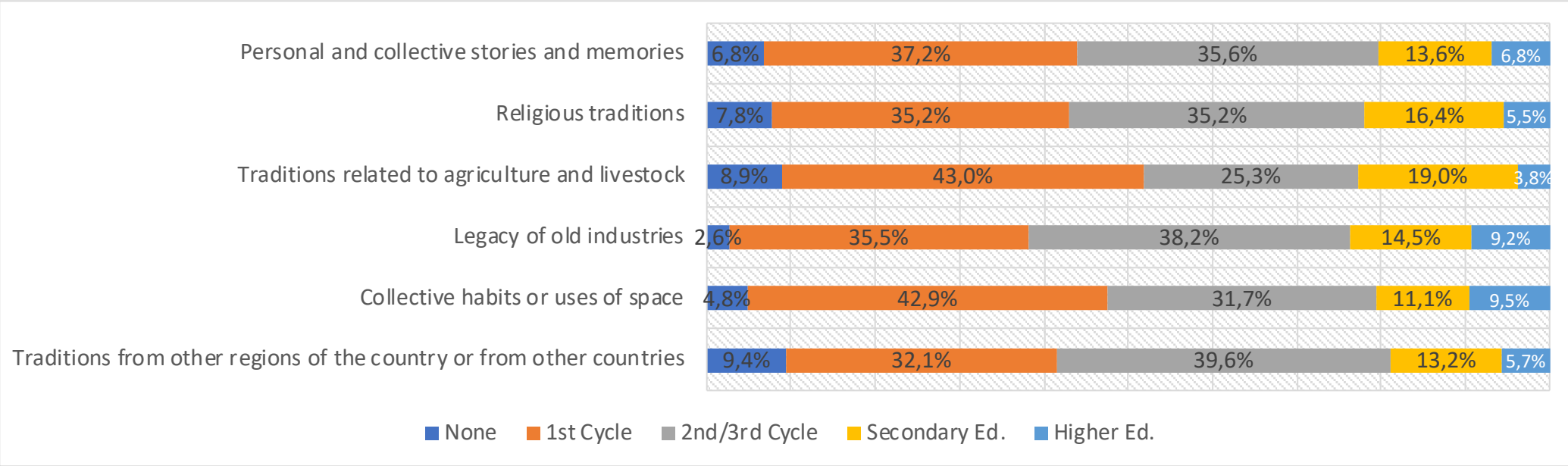


The relation between the 3 top choices of representative elements of intangible heritage in regard to age **is significant**, X^2 (24, N = 645) =59,60, p < .001.

Perception of top 3 “most significant elements” that constitute intangible heritage (selected from list) - distribution by level of education (N=645)

	None		1st Cycle		2nd/3rd Cycle		Secondary Ed.		Higher Ed.	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Personal and collective stories and memories	13	6,8	71	37,2	68	35,6	26	13,6	13	6,8
Religious traditions	10	7,8	45	35,2	45	35,2	21	16,4	7	5,5
Traditions related to agriculture and livestock*	7	8,9	34	43,0	20	25,3	15	19,0	3	3,8
Legacy of old industries	2	2,6	27	35,5	29	38,2	11	14,5	7	9,2
Collective habits or uses of space	3	4,8	27	42,9	20	31,7	7	11,1	6	9,5
Traditions from other regions of the country or from other countries	5	9,4	17	32,1	21	39,6	7	13,2	3	5,7

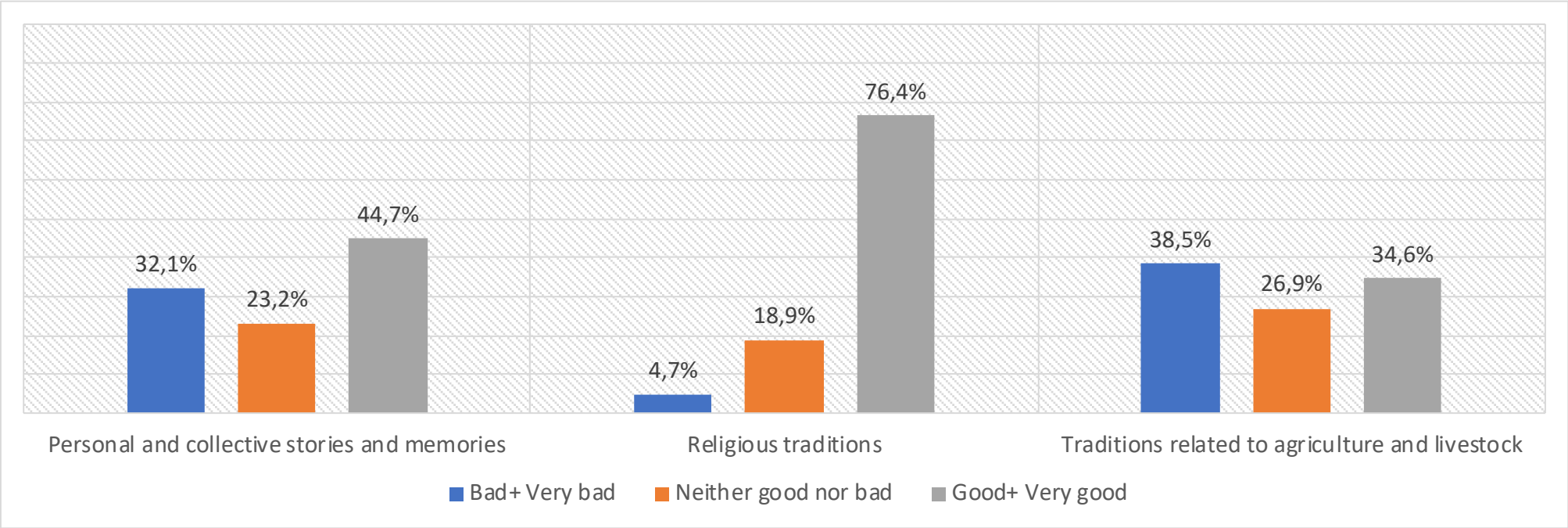
Other (i.e. Roma culture, afrodescendent culture): N=35



The relation between the 3 top choices of representative elements of physical heritage in regard to level of education is **not significant**, X^2 (32, N = 645) =35,899 p > .05.

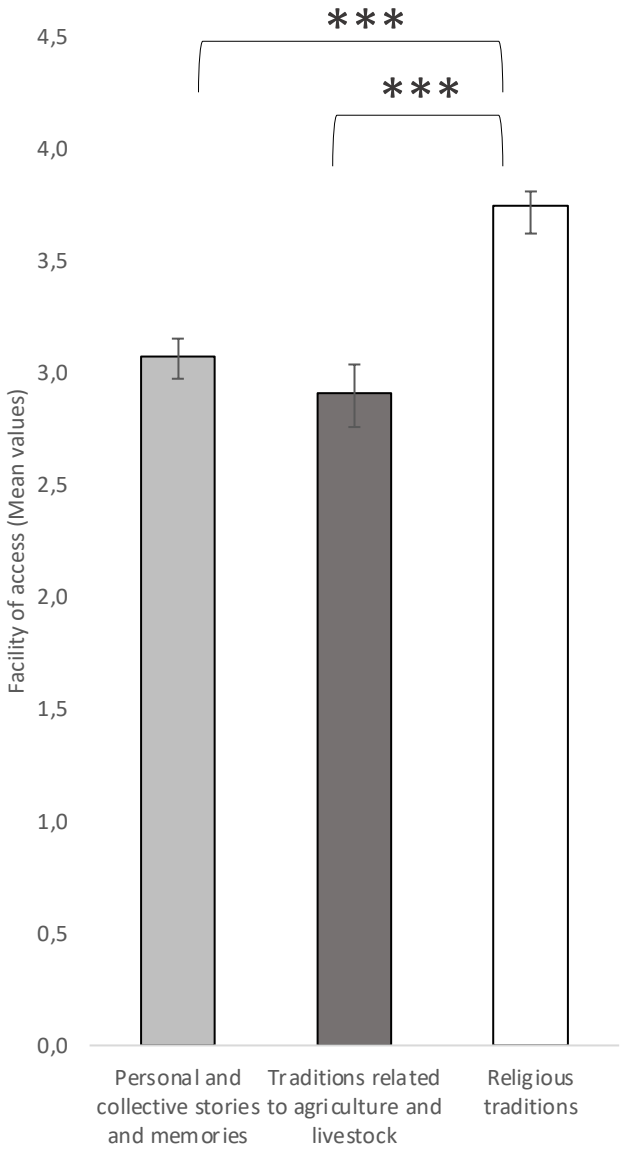
Perception of accessibility to intangible heritage (top 3 selected from list)

	Personal and collective stories and memories		Religious traditions		Traditions related to agriculture and livestock	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Bad+ Very bad	61	32,1	6	4,7	30,0	38,5
Neither good nor bad	44	23,2	24	18,9	21	26,9
Good+ Very good	85	44,7	97	76,4	27	34,6
	190		127		78,0	



Perception of accessibility to intangible heritage (top 3 selected from list)

	N	Mean	Std dev
Personal and collective stories and memories	190	3,07	1,101
Traditions related to agriculture and livestock	78	2,91	1,130
Religious traditions	127	3,75	0,701

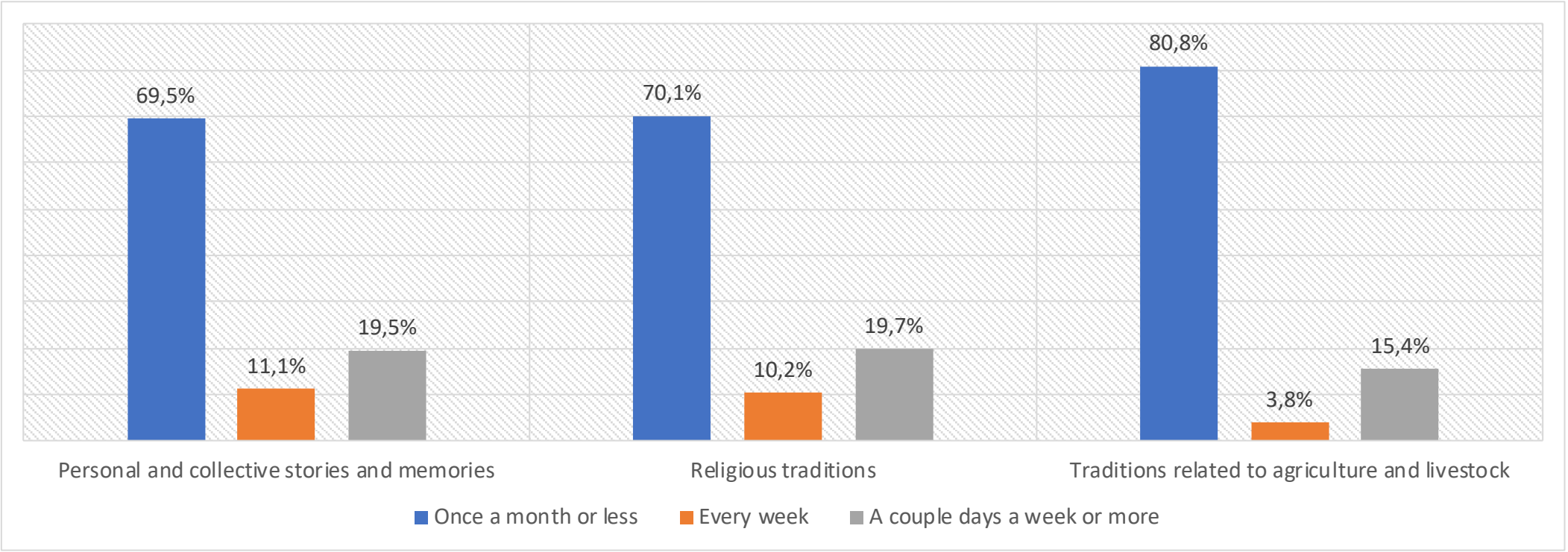


The mean of perceived accessibility is **higher** for **Religious traditions** than for **Traditions related to agriculture and livestock** (t(113,82)=6,717, p < .001).

The mean of perceived accessibility is **higher** for **Religious traditions** than for **Personal and collective stories and memories** (t(314,34)=5,904, p < .001).

Frequency of accessing intangible heritage (top 3 selected from list)

	Personal and collective stories and memories		Religious traditions		Traditions related to agriculture and livestock	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Once a month or less	132	69,5	89	70,1	63	80,8
Every week	21	11,1	13	10,2	3	3,8
A couple days per week or more	37	19,5	25	19,7	12	15,4
Total	190		127		78	

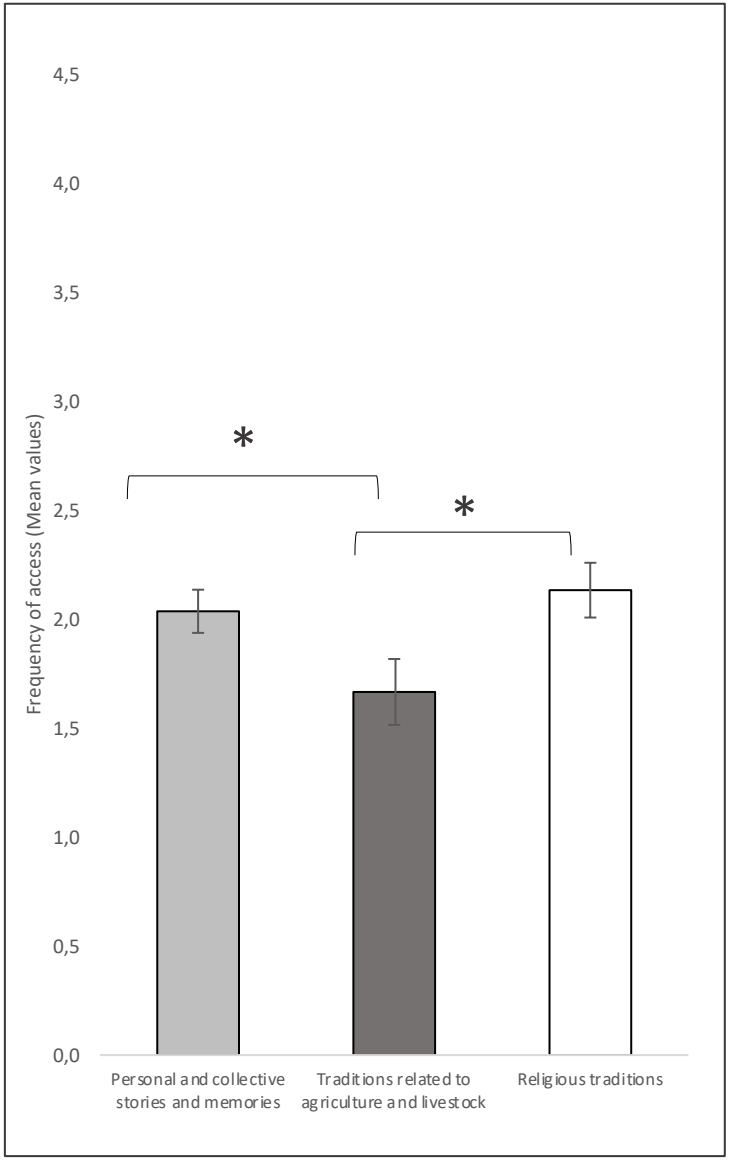


Frequency of accessing intangible heritage (top 3 selected from list)

	N	Mean	Stddev
Personal and collective stories and memories	190	2,04	1,366
Traditions related to agriculture and livestock	78	1,67	1,335
Religious traditions	127	2,13	1,416

The mean frequency of access is **higher** for **Personal and collective stories and memories** than for **Traditions related to agriculture and livestock** (t(146,40)=2,047, p < .05)

The mean frequency of access is **higher** for **Religious Traditions** than for **Traditions related to agriculture and livestock** (t(306,01)=2,34 p < .05)



_URBAN CHANGES

_URBAN CHANGES

Increase of rents and house prices, **vacant houses** and **factory and industry degradation** are the changes most frequently selected by the participants (from a pre-defined list).

The selected urban changes are not related to sex or educational level of the participants but are related to **age group**: younger participants are disproportionally more likely to have selected **Increase of rents and house prices**, while older participants are more likely to have selected **factory and industry degradation**.

City Council or Parish Council, **Private Entreprises** and **Residents Associations** are the entities most frequently associated with these urban changes.

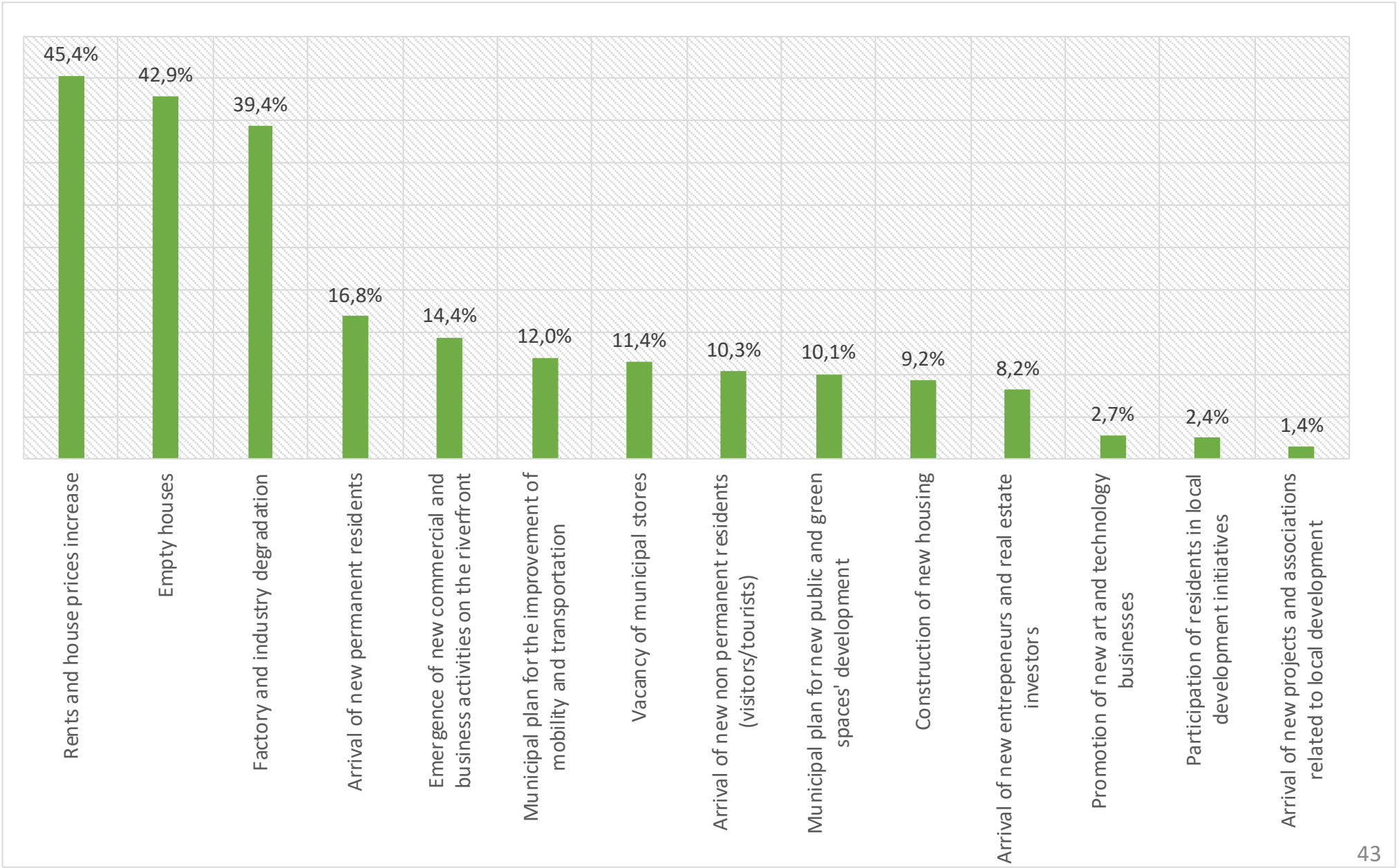
The type of entities selected by the participants are not related to age group or educational level but are related to sex: women are more likely to have selected **City Council or Parish Council** while men are more likely to have selected **Residents associations**.

Perception of main changes occurring within the ROCK intervention area (selected from list) (Total N Changes=854, N=368)

	N	%
Increase of rents and house prices	167	45,4
Vacant houses	158	42,9
Factory and industry degradation	145	39,4
Arrival of new permanent residents	62	16,8
Emergence of new commercial and business activities on the riverfront	53	14,4
Municipal plan for the improvement of mobility and transportation	44	12,0
Vacancy of municipal stores	42	11,4
Arrival of new non permanent residents (visitors/tourists)	38	10,3
Municipal plan for new public and green spaces' development	37	10,1
Construction of new housing	34	9,2
Arrival of new entrepeneurs and real estate investors	30	8,2
Promotion of new art and technology businesses	10	2,7
Participation of residents in local development initiatives	9	2,4
Arrival of new projects and associations related to local development	5	1,4

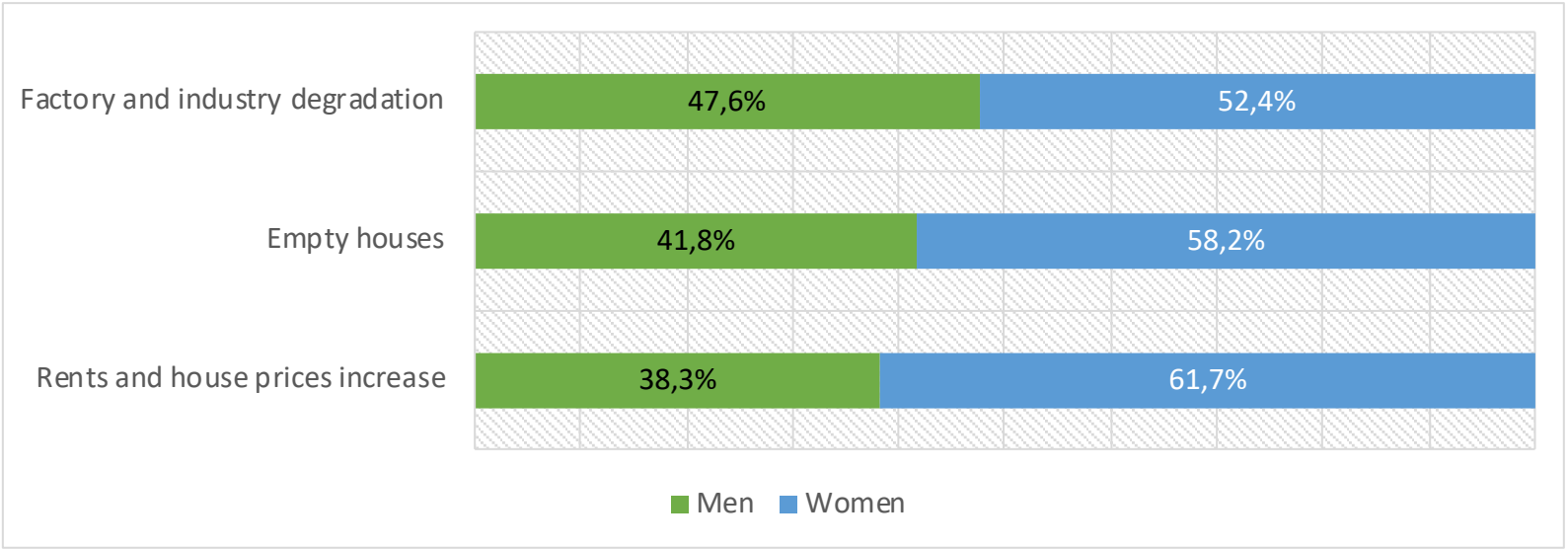
Other: N=6; None of the above: N=14

Perception of main changes occurring within the ROCK intervention area (selected from list) (Total N Changes=854, N=368)



Perception of main changes occurring within the ROCK intervention area (top 3 selected from list) – distribution by sex (Total N Changes=854, N=368)

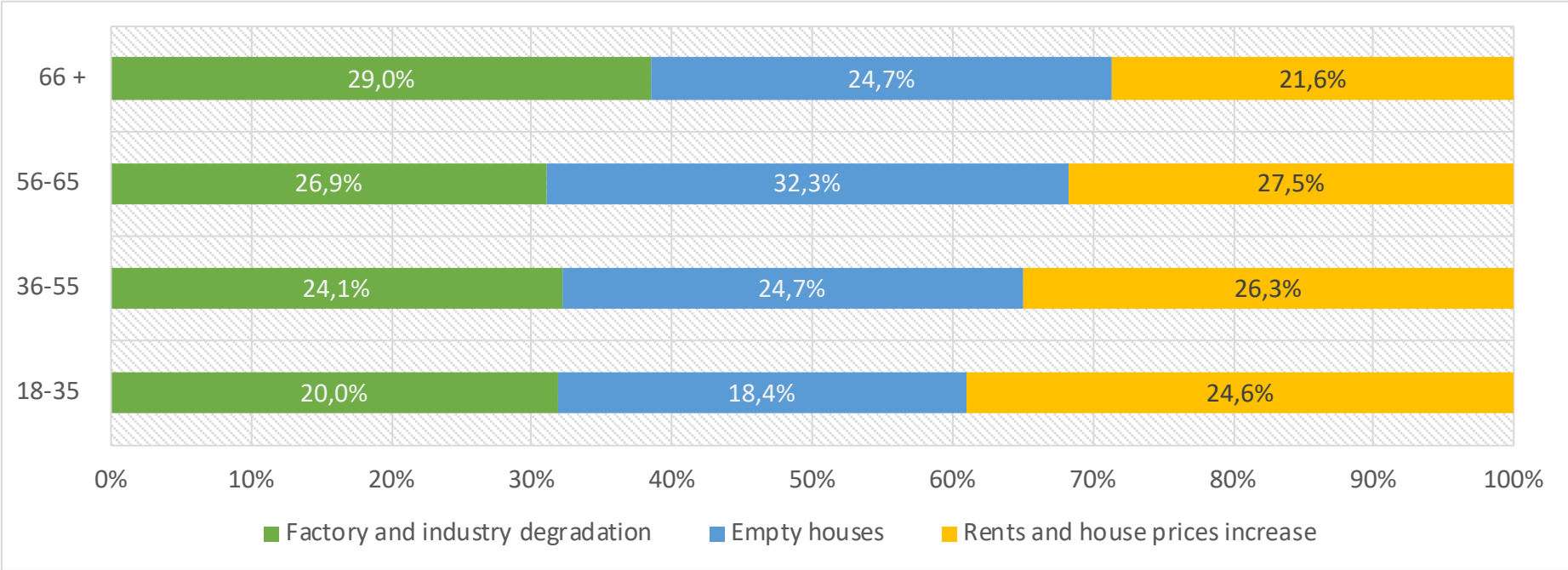
	Men		Women		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
Rents and house prices increase	64	38,3	103	61,7	167
Empty houses	66	41,8	92	58,2	158
Factory and industry degradation	69	47,6	76	52,4	145



The relation between the top 3 most selected changes in regard to sex **is not** significant, X^2 (15, N = 904) = 20,423, p > .05.

Perception of main changes occurring within the ROCK intervention area (top 3 selected from list) – distribution by age (Total N Changes=854, N=368)

	18-35		36-55		56-65		66 +	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Rents and house prices increase**	41	24,6	44	26,3	46	27,5	36	21,6
Empty houses	29	18,4	39	24,7	51	32,3	39	24,7
Factory and industry degradation**	29	20,0	35	24,1	39	26,9	42	29,0

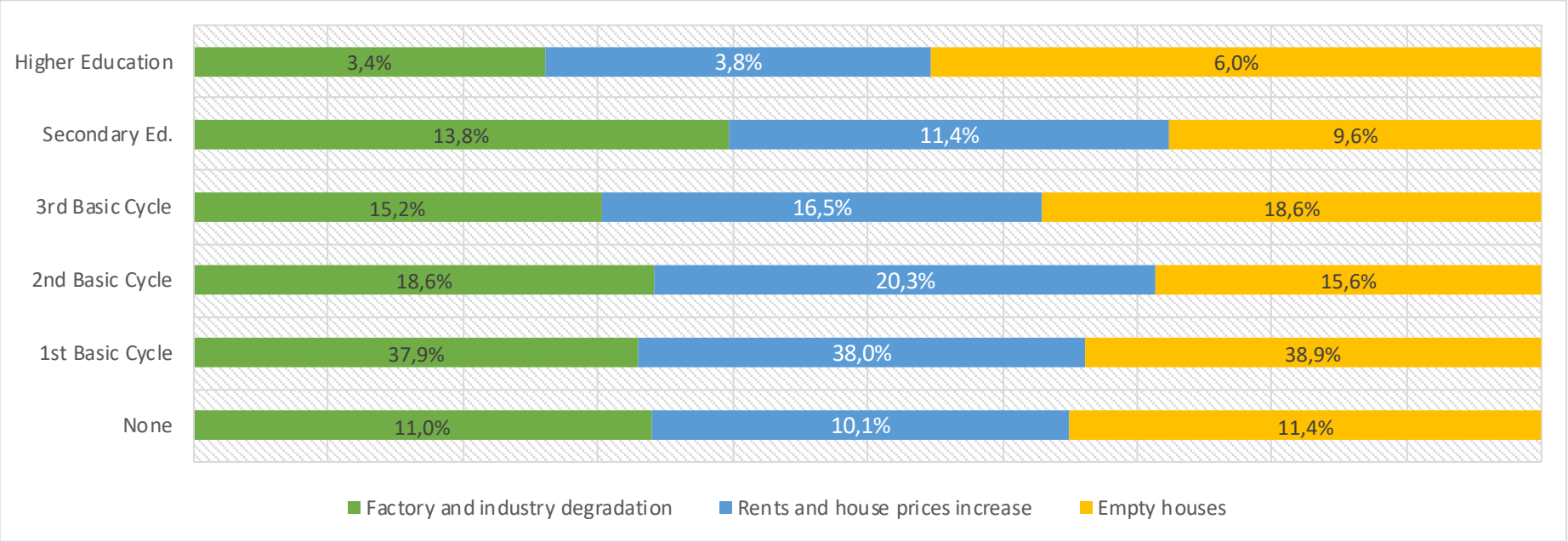


The relation between the top 3 most selected changes in regard to age **is significant**, X^2 (45, N = 904) = 71,84, p < .01.

Perception of main changes occurring within the ROCK intervention area (top 3 selected from list) – distribution by level of education

(Total N Changes=854, N=368)

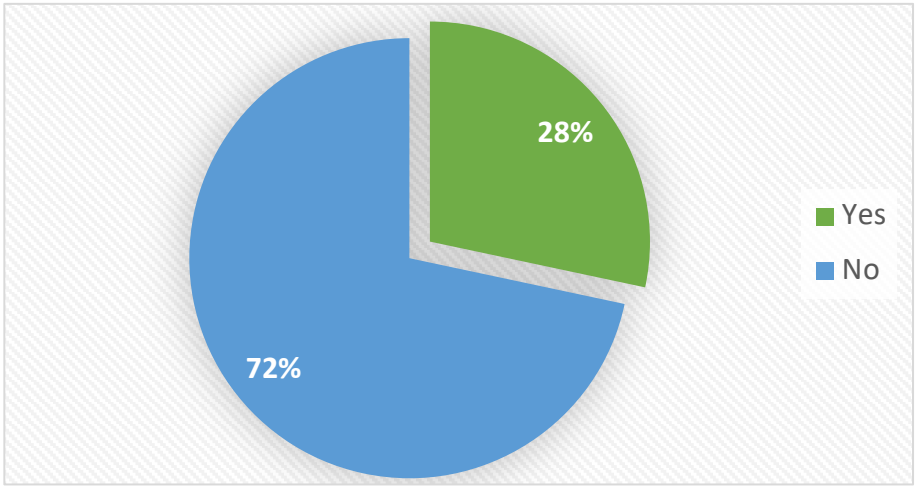
	None		1st Cycle		2nd/3rd Cycle		Secondary Ed.		Higher Ed.	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Rents and house prices increase	19	11,4	65	38,9	57	34,1	16	9,6	10	6,0
Empty houses	16	10,1	60	38,0	58	36,7	18	11,4	6	3,8
Factory and industry degradation	16	11,0	55	37,9	49	33,8	20	13,8	5	3,4



The relation between the top 3 most selected changes in regard to level of education is **not significant**, X^2 (60, N = 904) = 74,356, p > .05.

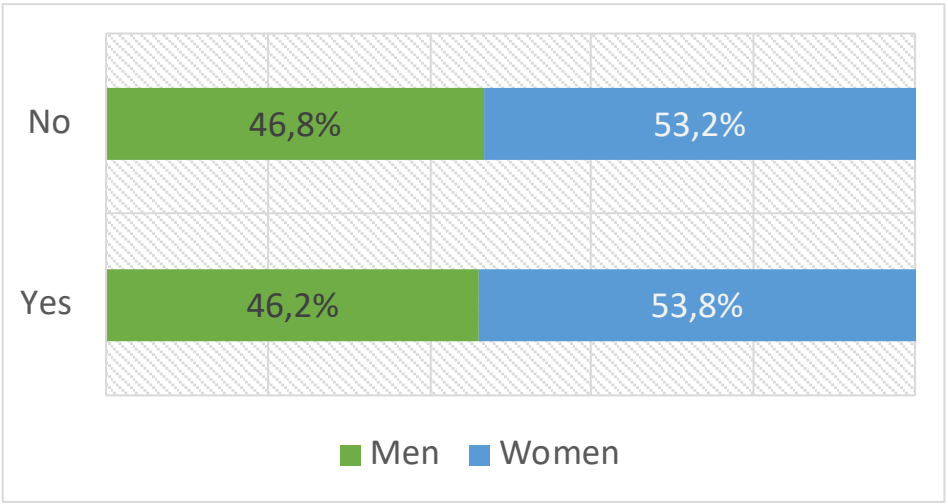
Perception of main changes_ awareness of organizations or groups that contribute to changes (N=368)

	N	%
Yes	104	28,3
No	263	71,5
Total	367	99,7



Perception of main changes_ awareness of organizations or groups that contribute to changes – distribution by sex (N=368)

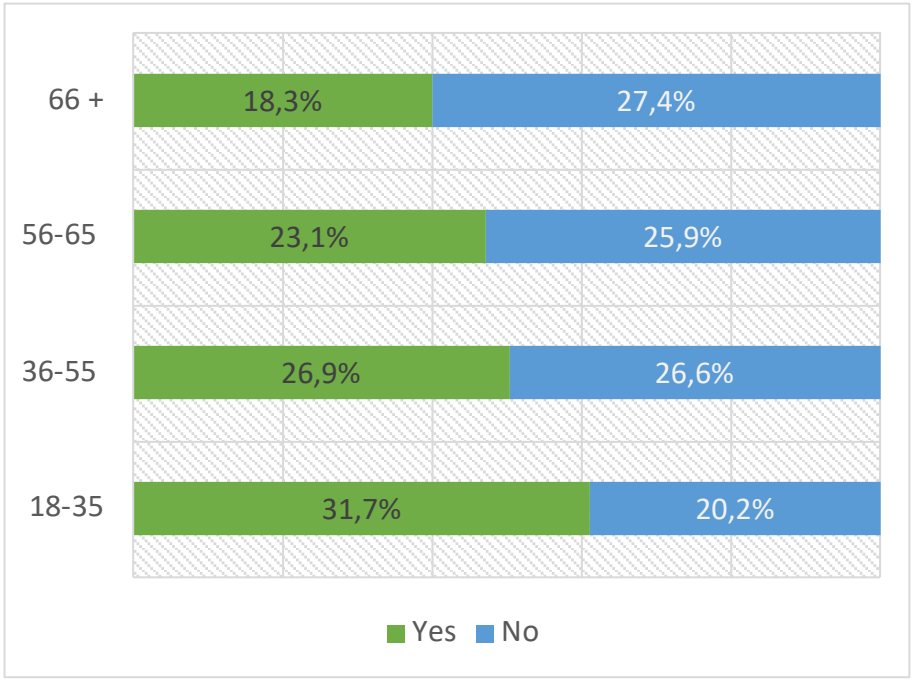
	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	48	46,2	56	53,8
No	123	46,8	140	53,2
Total	171	46,6	196	53,4



The relation between awareness of entities in regard to sex is **not significant**, X^2 (1, N = 368) = 0,11, p > .05.

Perception of main changes_ awareness of organizations or groups that contribute to changes – distribution by age (N=368)

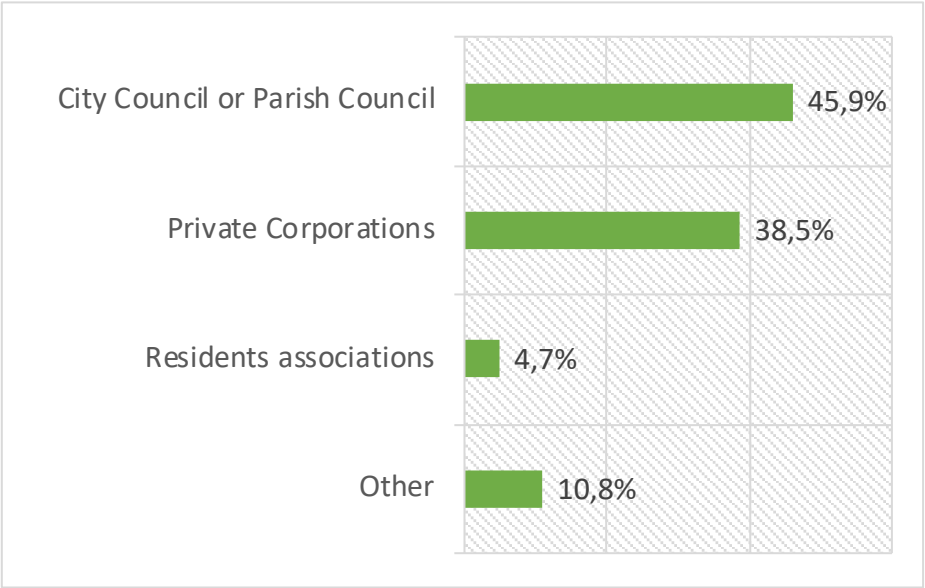
	18-35		36-55		56-65		66 +	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	33	31,7	28	26,9	24	23,1	19	18,3
No	53	20,2	70	26,6	68	25,9	72	27,4



The relation between awareness of entities in regard to age is **not significant**, X^2 (3, N = 368) = 6,99, p > .05.

Identification of organizations or groups that contribute to local changes
(N=148 entities identified by 99 participants)

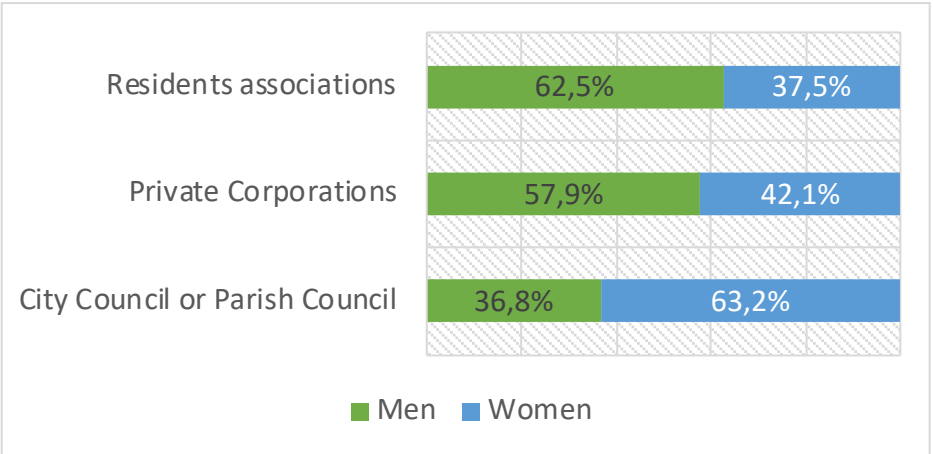
	N	%
City Council or Parish Council	68	45,9
Private Corporations	57	38,5
Residents associations	7	4,7
Local development and cultural associations	4	2,7
Other neighbourhood associations	4	2,7
NGOs	2	1,4
Religious institutions	2	1,4
Santa Casa da Misericórdia	2	1,4
Private institutions of solidarity	1	0,7
Sports associations	1	0,7



Identification of organizations or groups that contribute to local changes – distribution by sex (N=148 entities identified by 99 participants)

	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
City Council or Parish Council**	25	36,8	43	63,2
Private Corporations	33	57,9	24	42,1
Residents associations**	5	62,5	3	37,5

Other: N=16

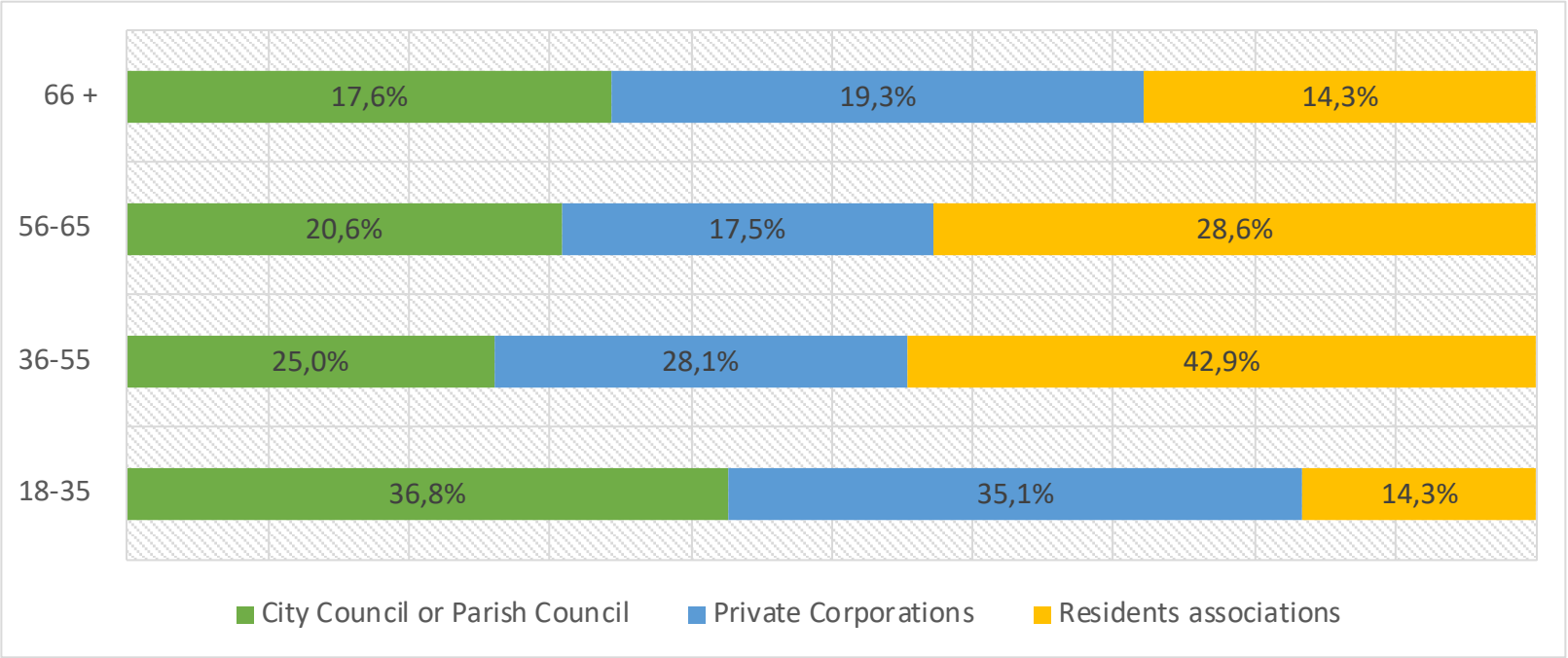


The relation between awareness of entities in regard to sex **is significant,** X^2 (10, N = 178) = 23,045, p < .05.

Identification of organizations or groups that contribute to local changes – distribution by age (N=148 entities identified by 99 participants)

	18-35		36-55		56-65		66 +	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
City Council or Parish Council	25	36,8	17	25,0	14	20,6	12	17,6
Private Corporations	20	35,1	16	28,1	10	17,5	11	19,3
Residents associations	1	14,3	3	42,9	2	28,6	1	14,3

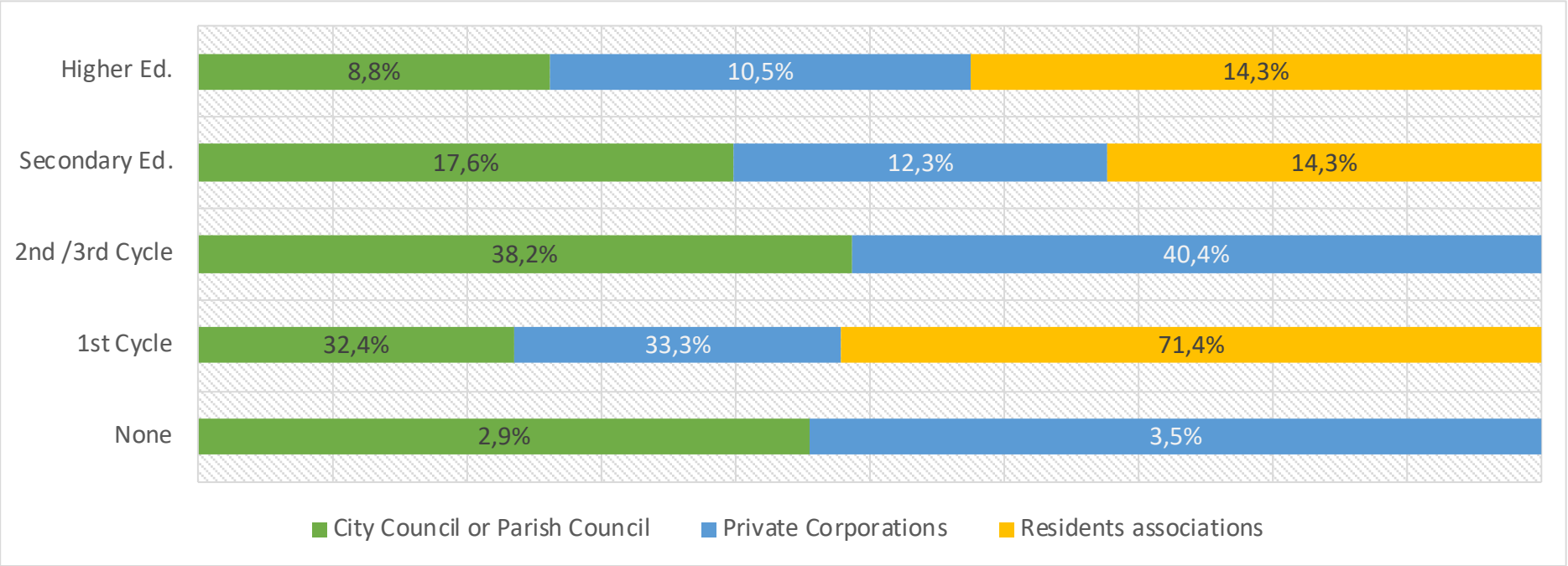
Other: N=16



The relation between awareness of entities in regard to age is **not significant,** [X^2 (30, N = 148) = 26,312, p > .05]

Identification of organizations or groups that contribute to local changes – distribution by level of education (N=148 entities identified by 99 participants)

	None		1st Cycle		2nd /3rd Cycle		Secondary Ed.		Higher Ed.	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
City Council or Parish Council	2	2,9	22	32,4	26	38,2	12	17,6	6	8,8
Private Corporations	2	3,5	19	33,3	23	40,4	7	12,3	6	10,5
Residents associations	0	0,0	5	71,4	0	0,0	1	14,3	1	14,3



The relation between awareness of entities in regard to level of education is **not significant,** [X^2 (50, N = 148) =33,55, p > .05].

_URBAN VOIDS

_URBAN VOIDS

Vacant land, **empty stores and closed warehouses** and **ruins of old factories** are most frequently selected as examples of urban voids (from a pre-defined list).

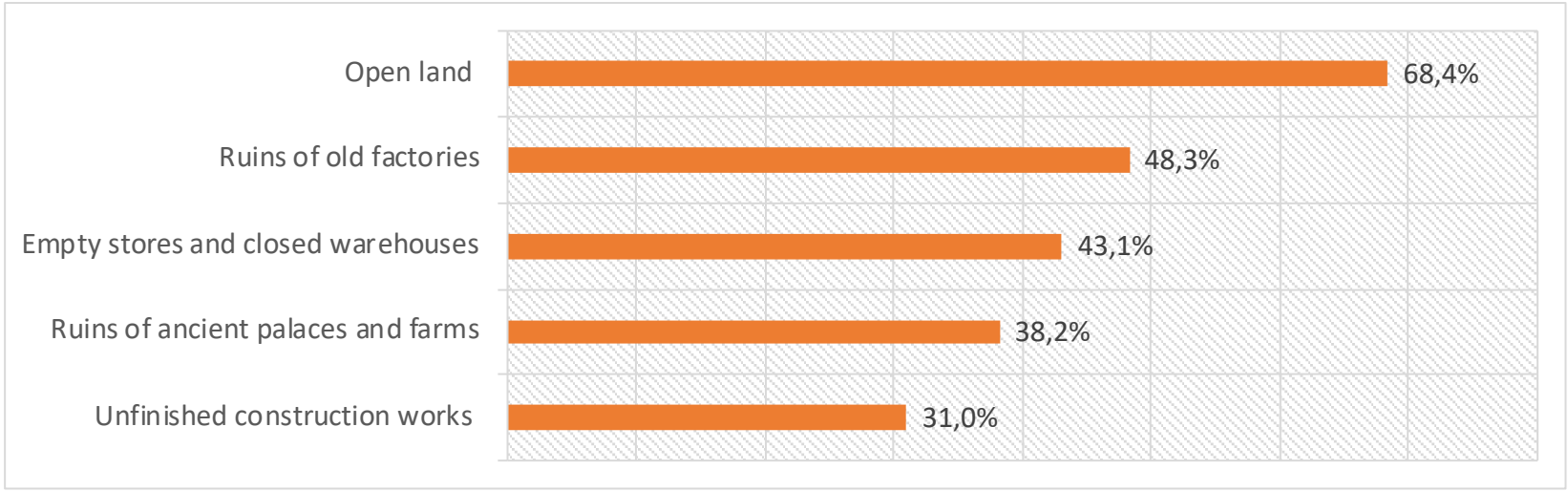
The examples of what constitutes urban voids are not related to sex of participants, age group or level of education, but are related to **neighborhood of residence**.

City Council or Parish Council, **Private Entreprises** and **Community Groups** are the entities most frequently associated with initiatives on urban voids.

In general participants feel **safe** in the area (M=3,7). This perception is related to sex: on average, **men feel safer** than women.

Perception of what constitutes an “Urban Void”
(N=348 elements identified)

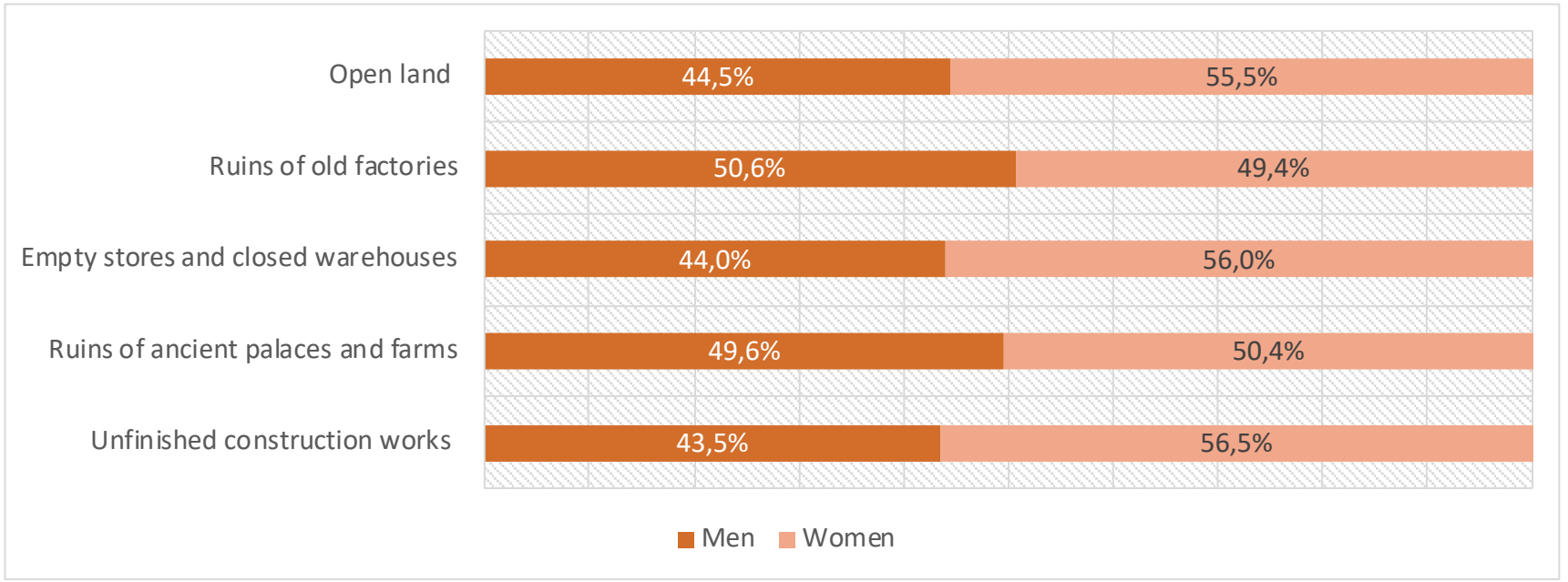
	N	%
Unfinished construction works	108	31,0
Ruins of ancient palaces and farms	133	38,2
Ruins of old factories	168	48,3
Vacant land	238	68,4
Empty stores and closed warehouses	150	43,1
Total	348	100



Perception of what constitutes an “Urban Void” – distribution by sex

(N=348 elements identified)

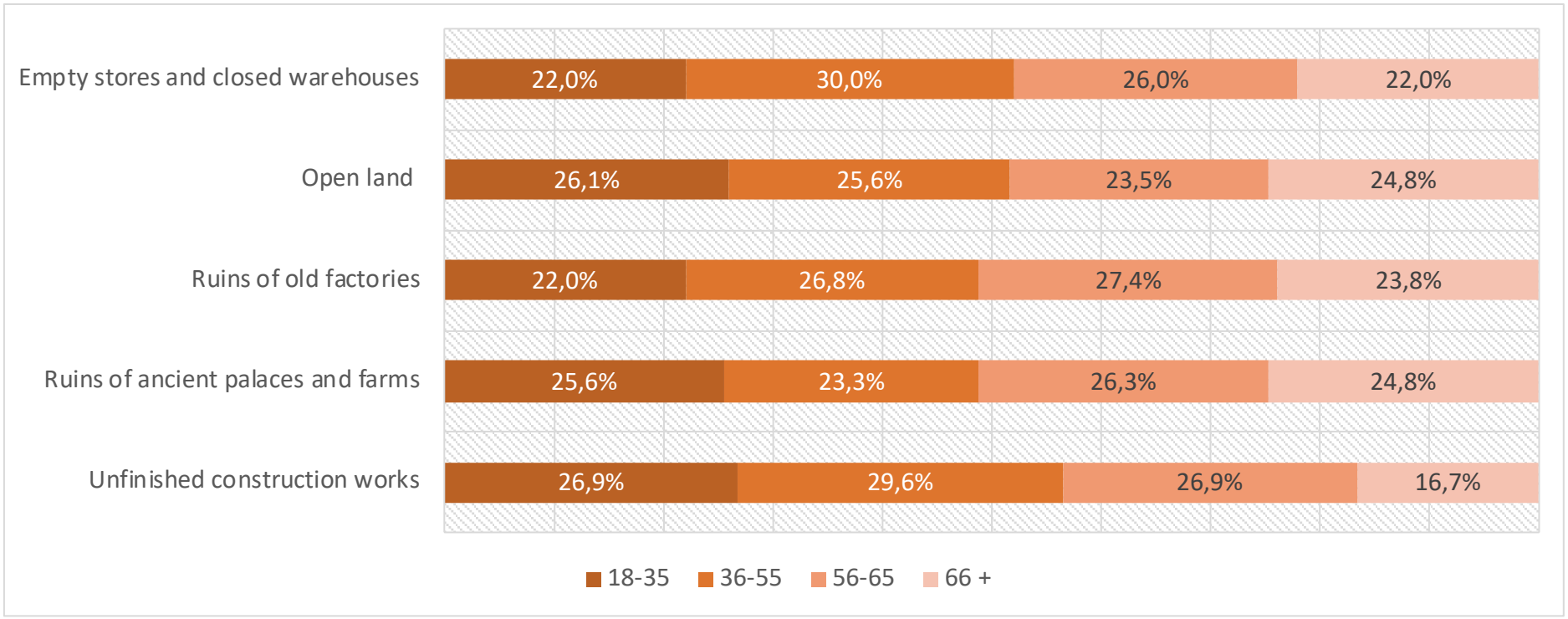
	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Vacant land	106	44,5	132	55,5
Ruins of old factories	85	50,6	83	49,4
Empty stores and closed warehouses	66	44,0	84	56,0
Ruins of ancient palaces and farms	66	49,6	67	50,4
Unfinished construction works not started or not finished	47	43,5	61	56,5
Total	161	46,3	187	53,7



The relation between awareness of urban voids in regard to sex is **not significant,** [X^2 (5, N =348) =5,349, p > .05]

Perception of what constitutes an “Urban Void” – distribution by age
(N=348 elements identified)

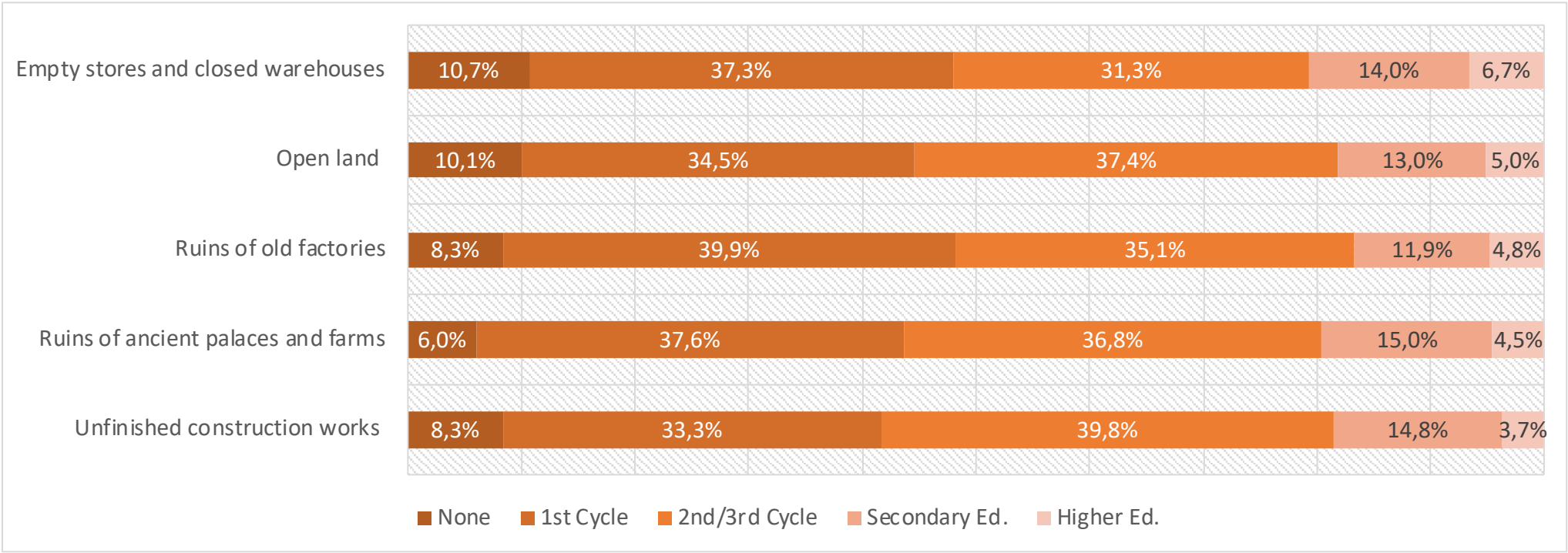
	18-35		36-55		56-65		66 +	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unfinished construction works	29	26,9	32	29,6	29	26,9	18	16,7
Ruins of ancient palaces and farms	34	25,6	31	23,3	35	26,3	33	24,8
Ruins of old factories	37	22,0	45	26,8	46	27,4	40	23,8
Vacant land	62	26,1	61	25,6	56	23,5	59	24,8
Empty stores and closed warehouses	33	22,0	45	30,0	39	26,0	33	22,0
Total	82	23,6	94	27,0	88	25,3	84	24,1



The relation between awareness of urban voids in regard to age is **not significant,** [X^2 (15, N =348) =12,647, p > .05].

Perception of what constitutes an "Urban Void" – distribution by level of education (N=348 elements identified)

	None		1st Cycle		2nd/3rd Cycle		Secondary Ed.		Higher Ed.	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unfinished construction works not started or not finished	9	8,3	36	33,3	43	39,8	16	14,8	4	3,7
Ruins of ancient palaces and farms	8	6,0	50	37,6	49	36,8	20	15,0	6	4,5
Ruins of old factories	14	8,3	67	39,9	59	35,1	20	11,9	8	4,8
Vacant land	24	10,1	82	34,5	89	37,4	31	13,0	12	5,0
Empty stores and closed warehouses	16	10,7	56	37,3	47	31,3	21	14,0	10	6,7
Total	31	8,9	127	36,5	127	36,5	46	13,2	17	4,9

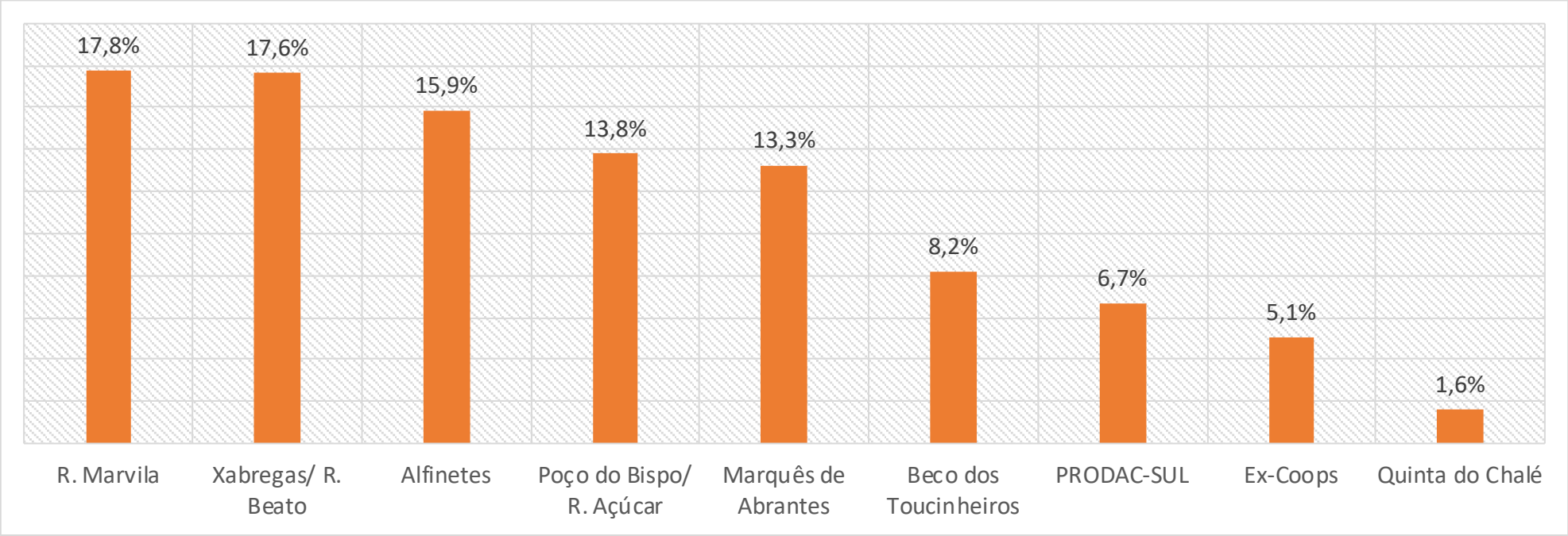


The relation between awareness of urban voids in regard to level of education is **not significant** [X^2 (20, N =348) =13,134, p > .05].

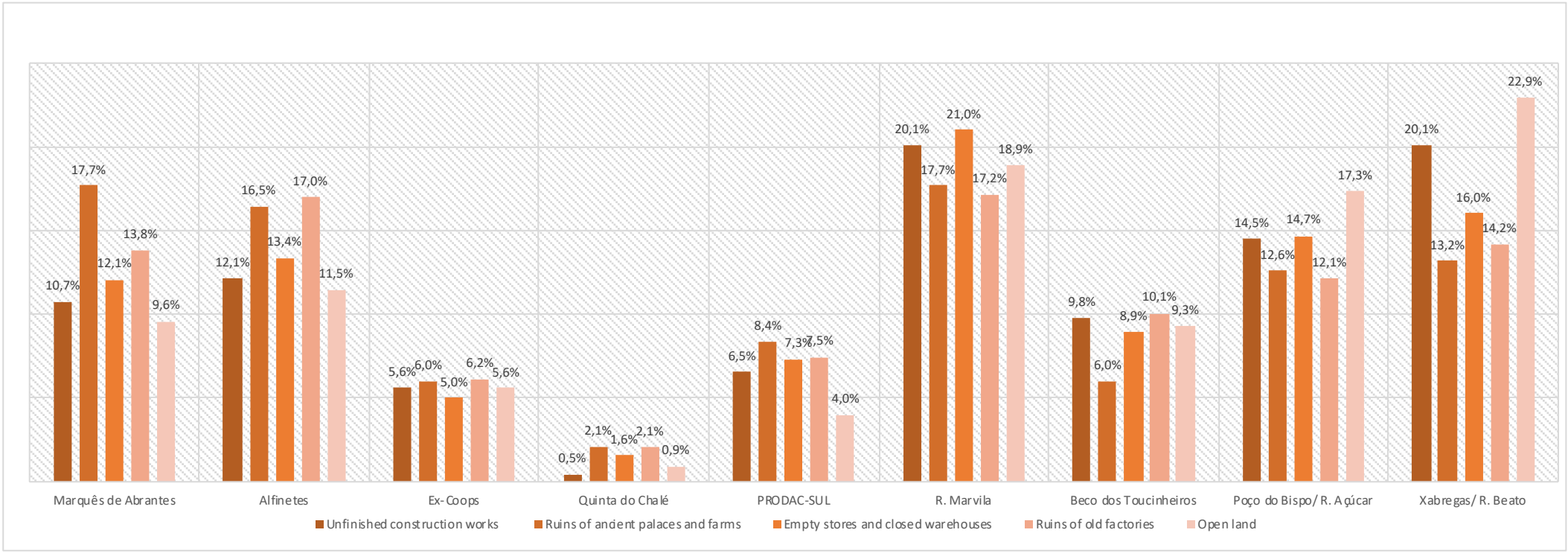
Perception of the location of urban voids_ identification of neighborhood on map

(N=348 areas identified)

	N	%
R. Marvila	130	17,8
Xabregas/ R. Beato	129	17,6
Alfinetes	116	15,9
Poço do Bispo/ R. Açúcar	101	13,8
Marquês de Abrantes	97	13,3
Beco dos Toucinheiros	60	8,2
PRODAC-SUL	49	6,7
Ex-Co'ops	37	5,1
Quinta do Chalé	12	1,6



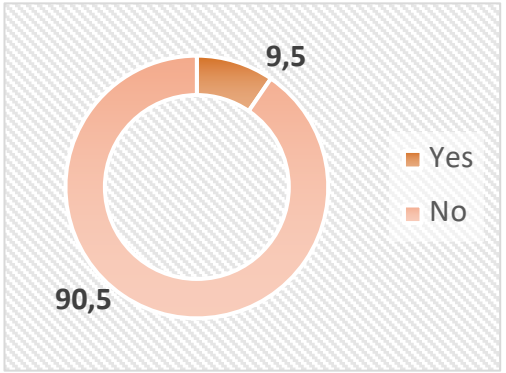
	Unfinished construction works		Ruins of ancient palaces and farms		Empty stores and closed warehouses		Ruins of old factories		Open land	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Marquês de Abrantes	23	10,7	59	17,7	46	12,1	74	13,8	31	9,6
Alfinetes	26	12,1	55	16,5	51	13,4	91	17,0	37	11,5
Ex-Co'ops	12	5,6	20	6,0	19	5,0	33	6,2	18	5,6
Quinta do Chalé	1	0,5	7	2,1	6	1,6	11	2,1	3	0,9
PRODAC-SUL	14	6,5	28	8,4	28	7,3	40	7,5	13	4,0
R. Marvila	43	20,1	59	17,7	80	21,0	92	17,2	61	18,9
Beco dos Toucinheiros	21	9,8	20	6,0	34	8,9	54	10,1	30	9,3
Poço do Bispo/ R. Açúcar	31	14,5	42	12,6	56	14,7	65	12,1	56	17,3
Xabregas/ R. Beato	43	20,1	44	13,2	61	16,0	76	14,2	74	22,9



The relation between awareness of urban voids in regard to perceived location **is significant,** [X^2 (15, N =348) =12,647, p < .01].

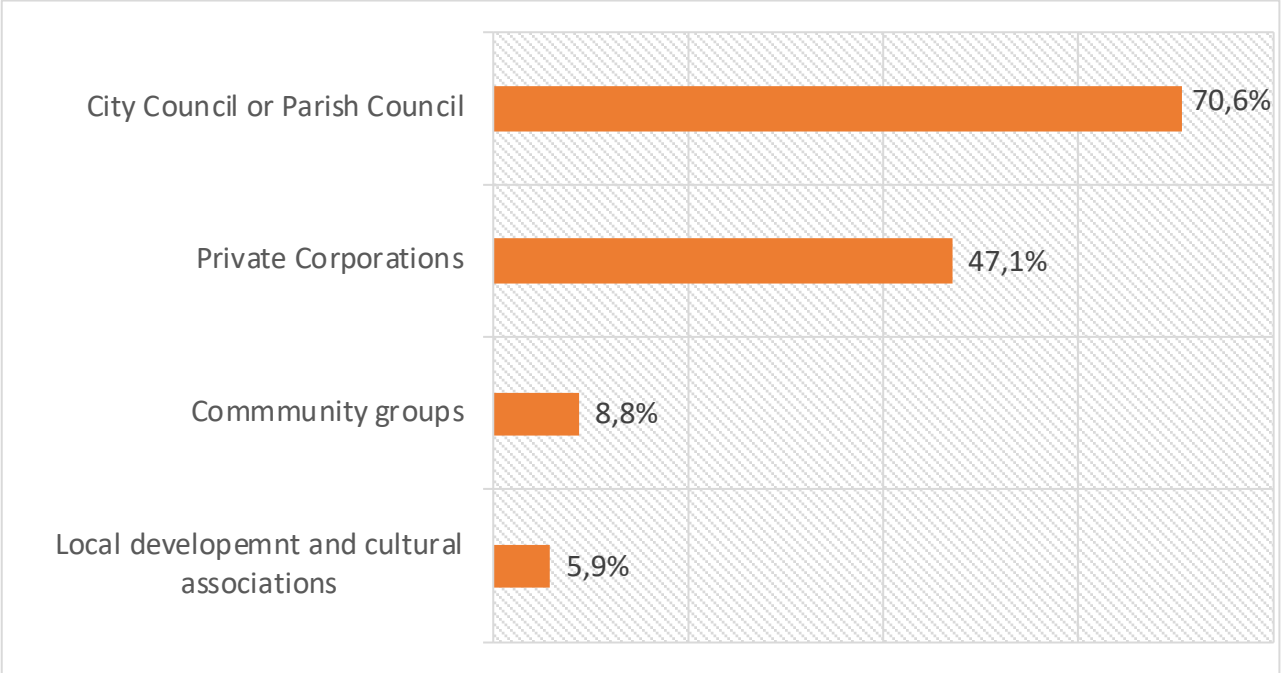
Awareness of entities promoting initiatives related to “Urban Voids” (N=368)

	N	%
Yes	35	9,5
No	332	90,5
Total	367	100,0
NK/NR=1		



Identification entities promoting initiatives related to “Urban Voids” (N=34)

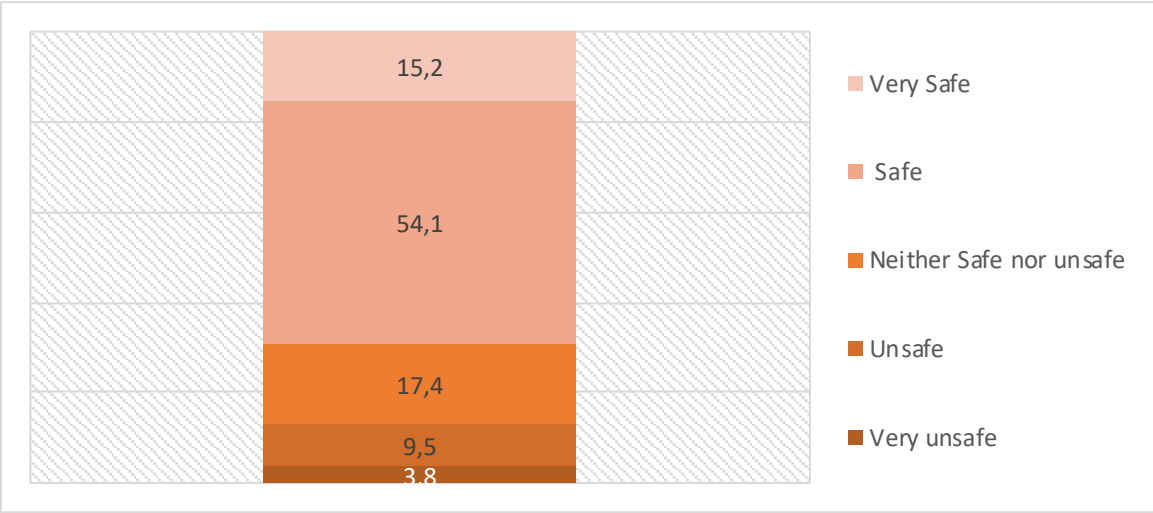
	N	%
City Council or Parish Council	24	70,6
Private Corporations	16	47,1
Commmunity groups	3	8,8
Local developemnt and cultural associations	2	5,9
Residents associations	1	2,9
Other residents’ associations	1	2,9
Museums and art galeries	1	2,9
Santa Casa da Misericórdia	1	2,9
Other	1	2,9



Other: N=5

Safety perception in the ROCK intervention area (N=368)

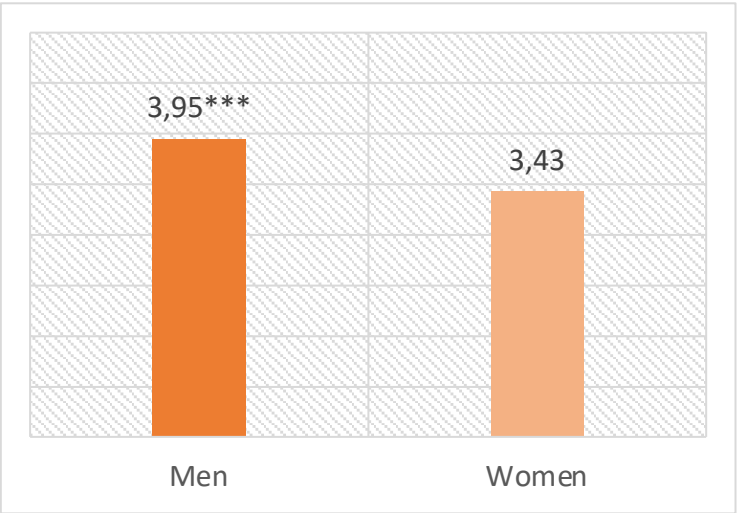
	N	%
Very unsafe	14	3,8
Unsafe	35	9,5
Neither Safe nor unsafe	64	17,4
Safe	199	54,1
Very Safe	56	15,2
Total	**368**	**100,0**
Mean		*3,67*
Std dev		*0,972*



Safety perception – distribution by sex (N=368)

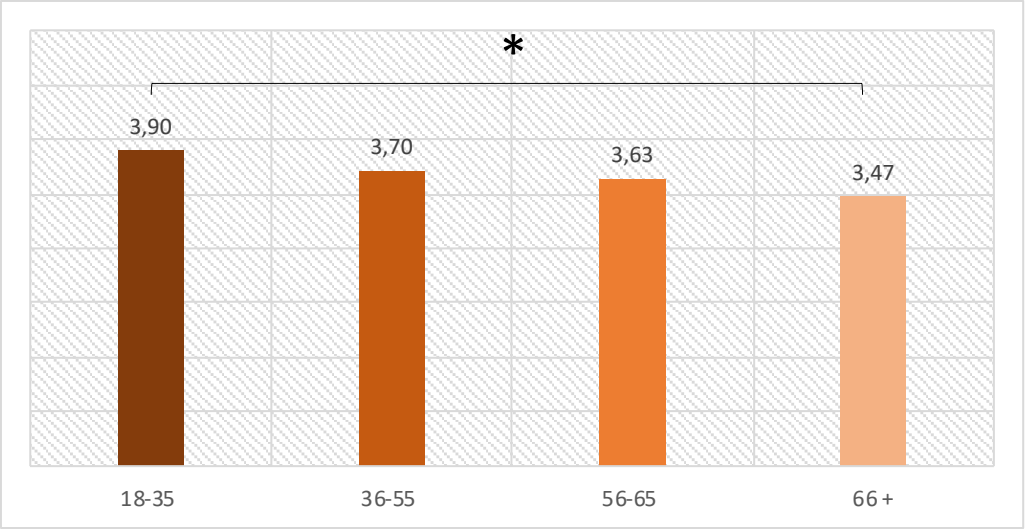
	N	M	St. Dev
Men	172	3,95	0,808
Women	196	3,43	1,038

On average, **men** feel **safer** than **women**



Safety perception – Distribution by age (N=368)

	N	M	St. Dev
18-35	86	3,90	0,895
36-55	98	3,70	0,976
56-65	93	3,63	0,987
66 +	91	3,47	0,993

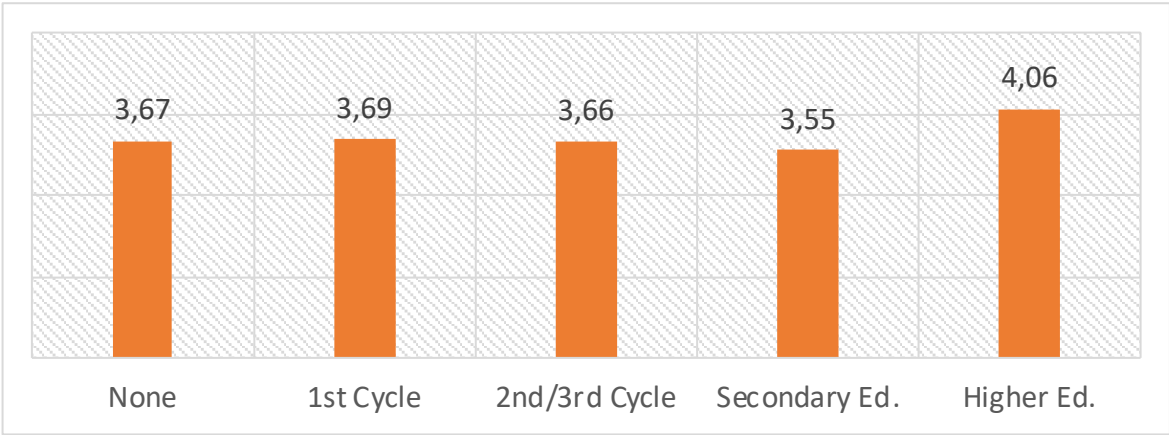


F(3,364)=2,92, ρ<0,05

On average, **older participants** (66+) feel more **unsafe** than younger participants (18-35). Other differences are not statistically significant.

Safety perception – Distribution by level of education (N=368)

	N	M	St. Dev
None	33	3,67	1,051
1st Cycle	140	3,69	0,938
2nd/3rd Cycle	131	3,66	1,036
Secondary Ed.	47	3,55	0,928
Higher Ed.	17	4,06	0,659



F(4,363)=0,862 ρ>0,05

On average, safety perception **does not vary** with level of education in a statistically significant way.

_URBAN MOBILITY

_URBAN MOBILITY

Within the ROCK intervention area, participants mostly get around by **walking**, **bus** or in **private vehicles** (selected from pre-defined list).

Men are more likely to use **bus** or **private vehicles**, **within** the ROCK intervention area. Participants with **low educational level** are more likely to move **by foot**.

Mobility within the ROCK intervention area is perceived as **neither good nor bad**, but accessibility for people with reduced mobility is perceived as **bad**. On average, **men** rate the **quality of accessibility for people with reduced mobility** in a more favorable way than **women**. The quality of general mobility does not vary in regard to sex of participants.

Outside the ROCK intervention area, participants mostly move by **bus**, **metro** on in **private vehicles** (selected from pre-defined list). **Younger participants** are more likely to use **private vehicles** and metro, and less likely to use **taxi** or similar.

_URBAN MOBILITY (cont.)

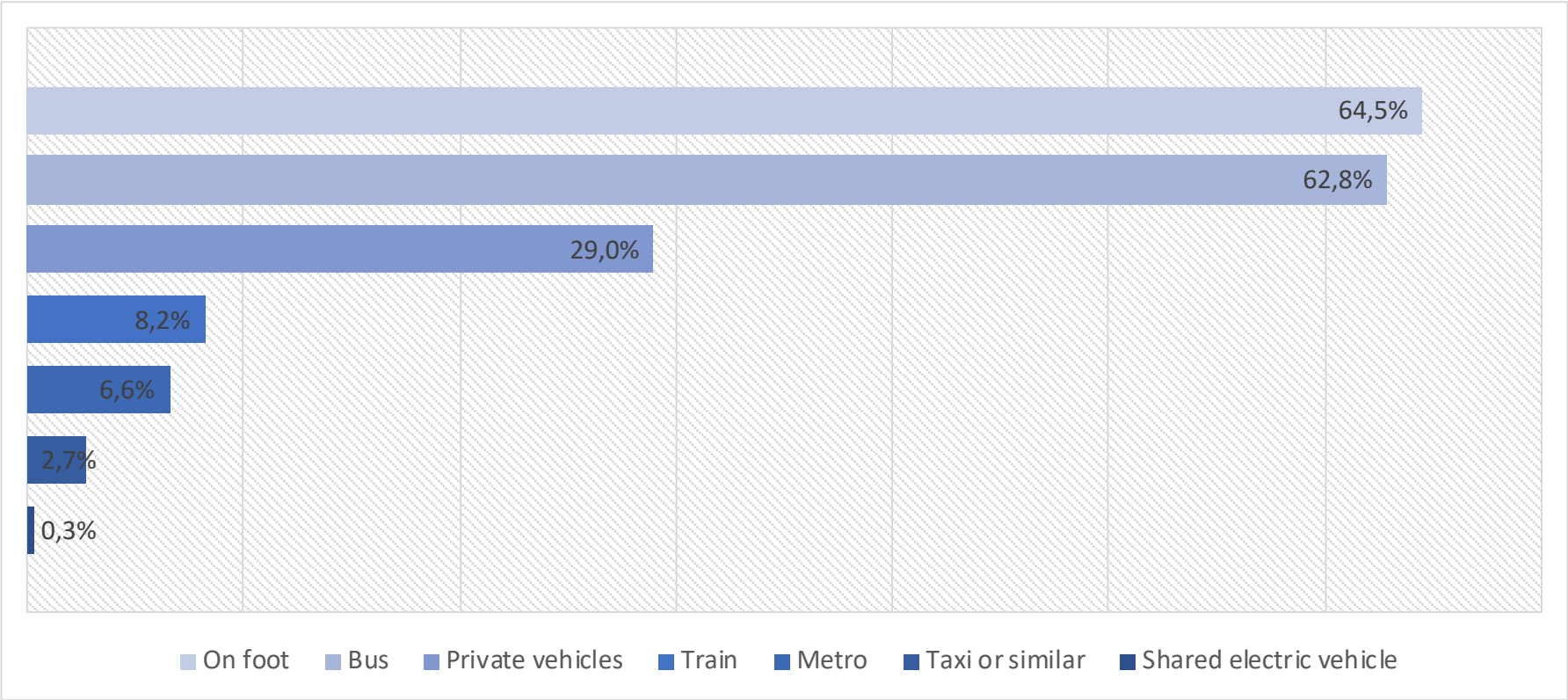
Connectivity between the ROCK intervention area and the rest of the city is perceived as **average** (neither good nor bad).

The majority of daily commutes on a regular working day take place in the **morning.**

Younger participants are more likely to commute in the **afternoon** or to have **variable** timeframes. Participants between **36-55** are more likely to have **morning** commutes.

Individual mobility within the ROCK intervention area (selected from list)
(N=368)

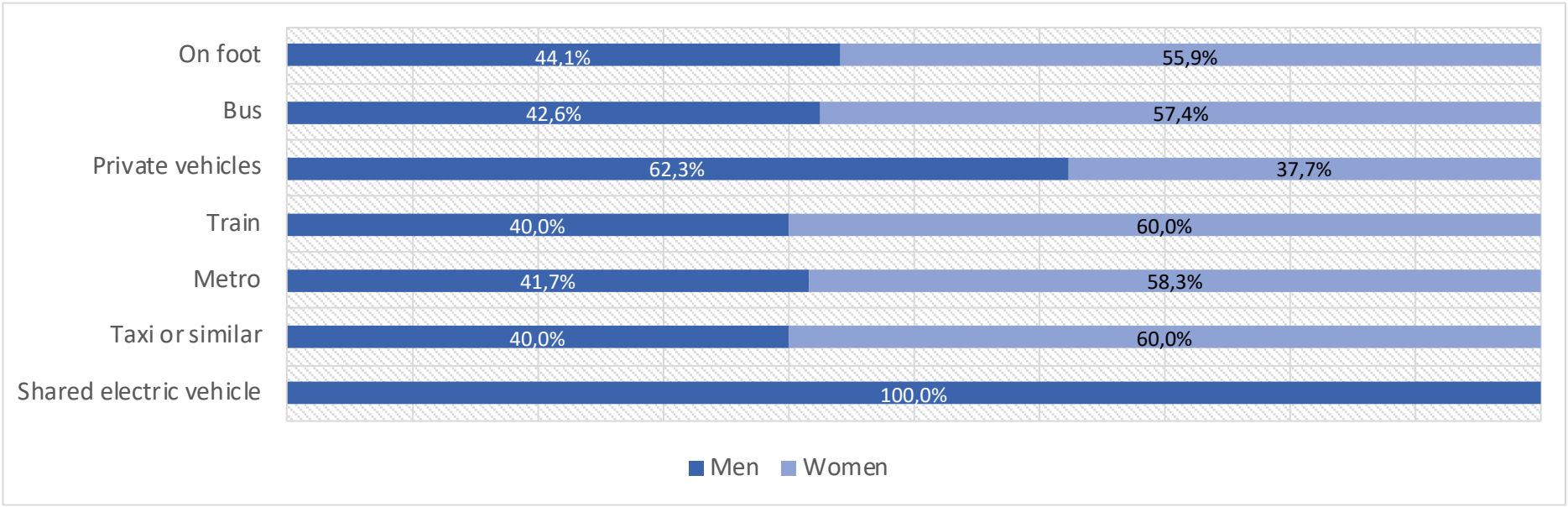
	N	%
By foot	236	64,5
Bus	230	62,8
Private vehicles	106	29,0
Train	30	8,2
Metro	24	6,6
Taxi or similar	10	2,7
Shared electric vehicle	1	0,3



Individual mobility <u>within</u> the ROCK intervention area (selected from list) –distribution by sex (N=368)

	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
By foot	104	44,1	132	55,9
Bus**	66	62,3	40	37,7
Private vehicles**	98	42,6	132	57,4
Train	10	41,7	14	58,3
Metro	12	40,0	18	60,0
Taxi or similar	4	40,0	6	60,0
Shared electric vehicle	1	100	0	0,0
Total	171	46,7	195	53,3

** $p < .01$.



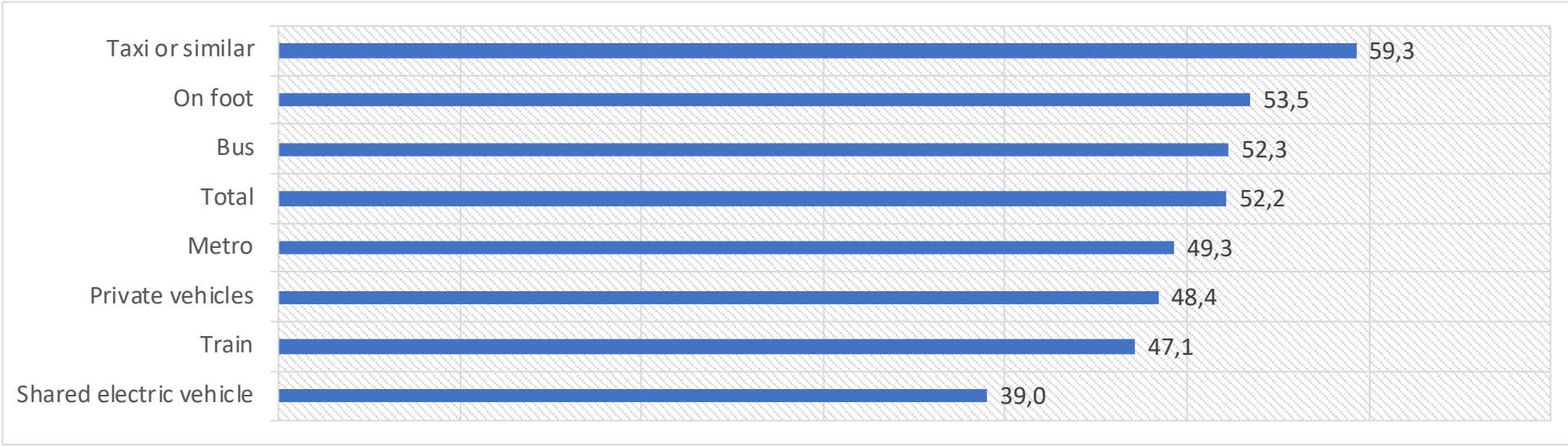
The relation between modes of transportation in regard to sex **is significant,** [X^2 (7, N = 366) = 22,75, $p < .01$].

Individual mobility within the ROCK intervention area (selected from list) –distribution by age (N=368)

	18-35		36-55		56-65		66+	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
By foot	48	20,3	63	26,7	66	28,0	59	25,0
Bus	55	23,9	59	25,7	53	23,0	63	27,4
Private vehicles	32	30,2	29	27,4	23	21,7	22	20,8
Train	11	36,7	7	23,3	4	13,3	8	26,7
Metro	8	33,3	5	20,8	4	16,7	7	29,2
Taxi or similar	2	20,0	2	20,0	2	20,0	4	40,0
Shared electric vehicle	01	0,0	1	100,0	01	0,0	01	0,0
Total	86	23,5	96	26,2	93	25,4	91	24,9

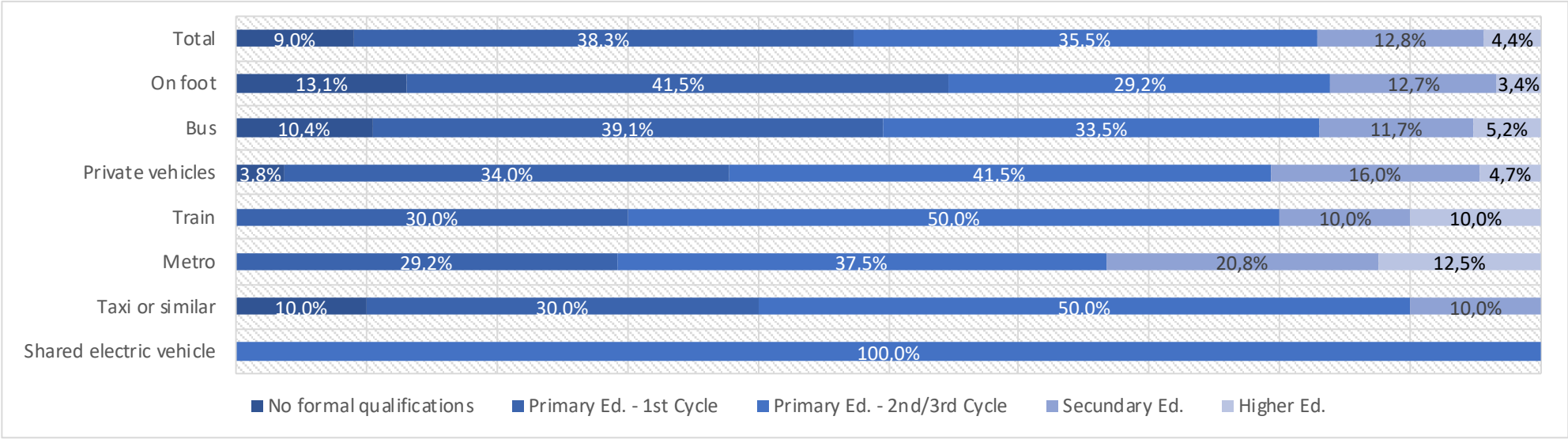
The relation between modes of transportation in regard to age is **not significant,** [X^2 (21, N = 366) = 23,24, p > .05].

Individual mobility – distribution by age (means)



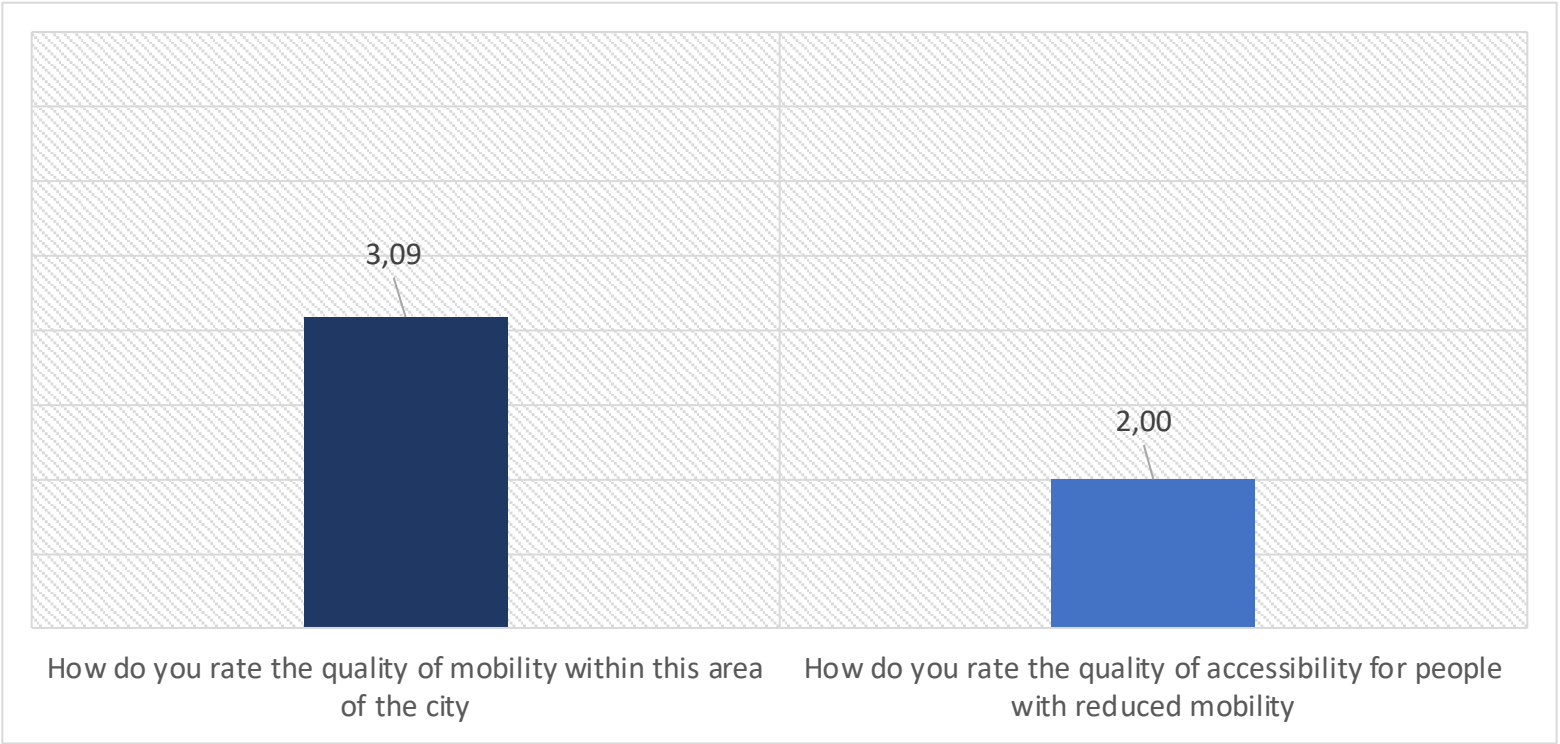
Individual mobility <u>within</u> the ROCK intervention area (selected from list) –distribution by level of education (N=368)

	None		1st Cycle		2nd/3rd Cycle		Secondary Ed.		Higher Ed.	
	N	%	N	% linha	N	% linha	N	% linha	N	% linha
By foot	31[a]	13,1	98b	41,5	69[c]	29,2	30[b,c]	12,7	8[b,c]	3,4
Bus	24	10,4	90	39,1	77	33,5	27	11,7	12	5,2
Private vehicles	4	3,8	36	34,0	44	41,5	17	16,0	5	4,7
Train	0	0,0	9	30,0	15	50,0	3	10,0	3	10,0
Metro	0	0,0	7	29,2	9	37,5	5	20,8	3	12,5
Taxi or similar	1	10,0	3	30,0	5	50,0	1	10,0	0	0,0
Shared electric vehicle	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	100,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	33	9,0	140	38,3	130	35,5	47	12,8	16	4,4



The relation between modes of transportation in regard to level of education **is significant,** [X^2 (28, N = 366) = 54,28, p < .01].

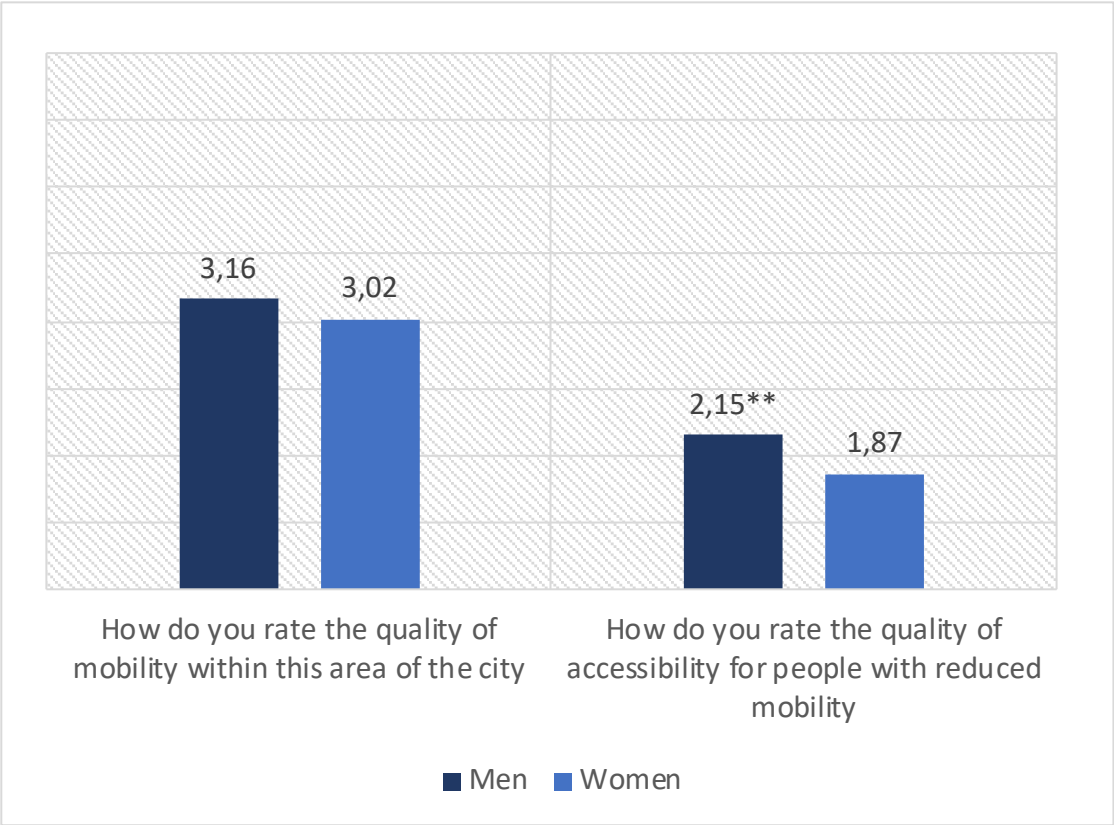
Perception of the quality of mobility <u>within</u> the ROCK intervention area (on a Likert scale from 1 very bad to 5- very good) (N=368)



	N	M	St. Dev
Quality of mobility within this area of the city	368	3,09	1,059
Quality of accessibility for people with reduced mobility	365	2,00	0,948

Perception of the quality of mobility <u>within</u> the ROCK intervention area – distribution by sex (on a Likert scale from 1 very bad to 5- very good; mean values) (N=368)

		N	M	St Dev
Quality of mobility within this part of the city	Men	172	3,16	0,984
	Women	196	3,02	1,118
	Total	368	3,09	1,059
Quality of accessibility for people with reduced mobility	Men	171	2,15**	0,968
	Women	194	1,87**	0,912
	Total	365	2,00	0,948



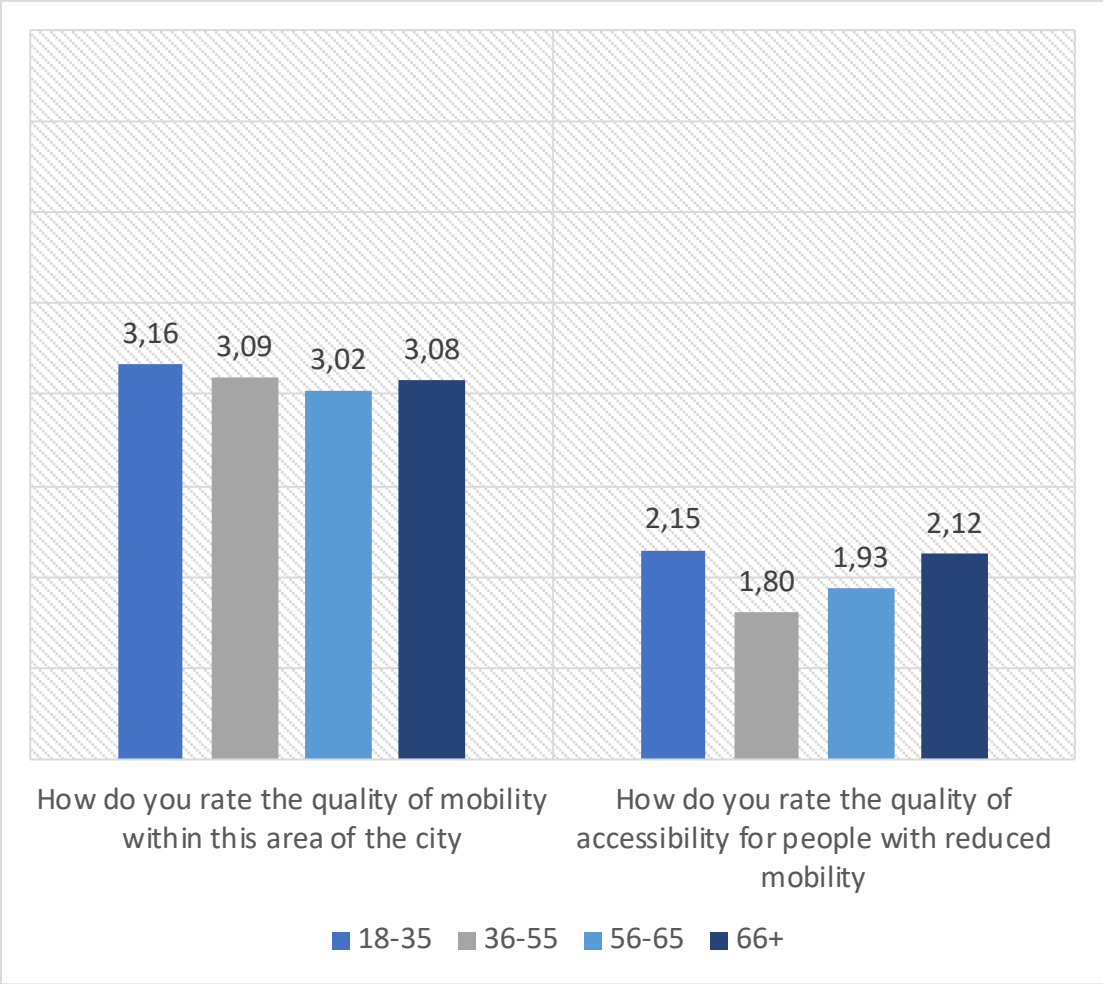
F(1, 367) = 1,66, p > .05 (n.s.)

F(1, 364) = 8,10, p < .01

On average, **men** rate the **quality of accessibility for people with reduced mobility** in a more favorable way than **women**

Perception of the quality of mobility <u>within</u> the ROCK intervention area – distribution by age (on a Likert scale from 1 very bad to 5- very good; mean values) (N=368)

		N	M	St Dev
Quality of mobility within this part of the city	18-35	86	3,16	0,992
	36-55	98	3,09	1,104
	56-65	93	3,02	1,063
	66+	91	3,08	1,077
	Total	368	3,09	1,059
Quality of accessibility for people with reduced mobility	18-35	86	2,15	0,964
	36-55	97	1,80	0,799
	56-65	92	1,93	1,003
	66+	90	2,12	0,992
	Total	365	2,00	0,948

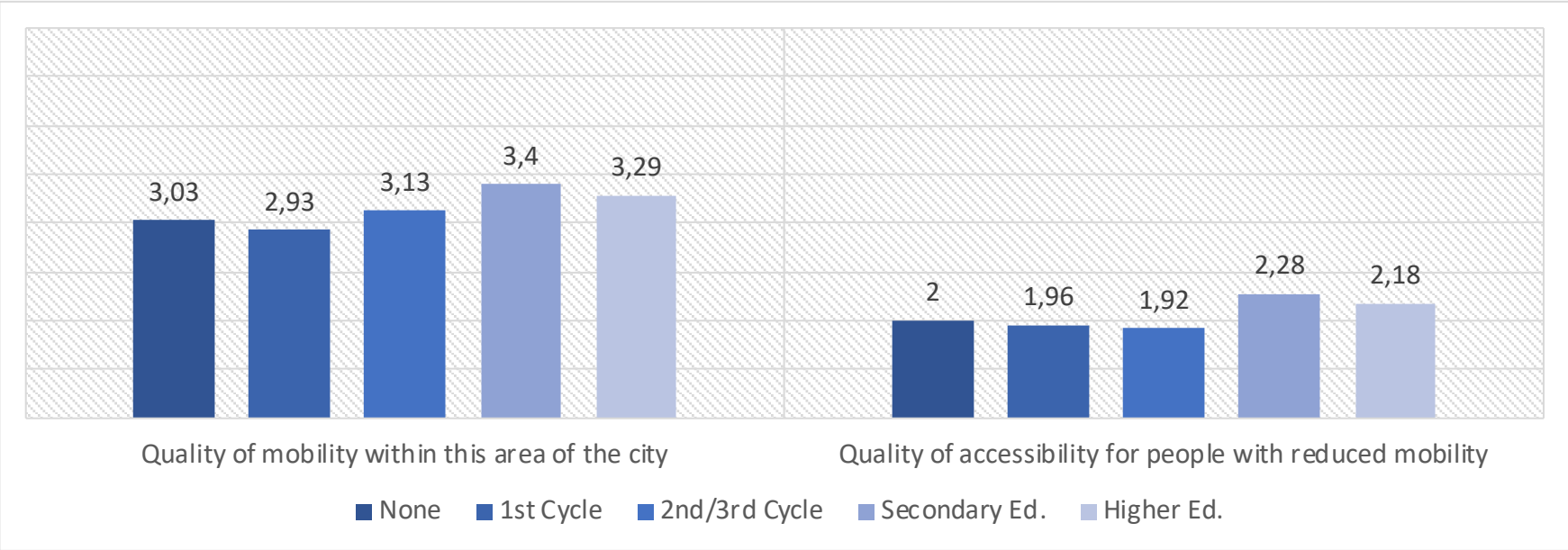


F(1, 367) = 0.27, p > .05, n.s.

F(1, 364) = 2.79, p > .05, n.s.

Perception of the quality of mobility within the ROCK intervention area –distribution by age (on a Likert scale from 1 very bad to 5- very good; mean values) (N=368)

		N	M	St Dev
Quality of mobility within the intervention area	None	33	3,03	1,045
	1st Cycle	140	2,93	1,077
	2nd/3rd Cycle	131	3,13	1,105
	Secondary Ed.	47	3,40	0,901
	Higher Ed.	17	3,29	0,772
	Total	368	3,09	1,059
Quality of accessibility for people with reduced mobility	None	33	2,00	1,118
	1st Cycle	139	1,96	0,939
	2nd/3rd Cycle	130	1,92	0,907
	Secondary Ed.	46	2,28	0,935
	Higher Ed.	17	2,18	0,951
	Total	365	2,00	0,948



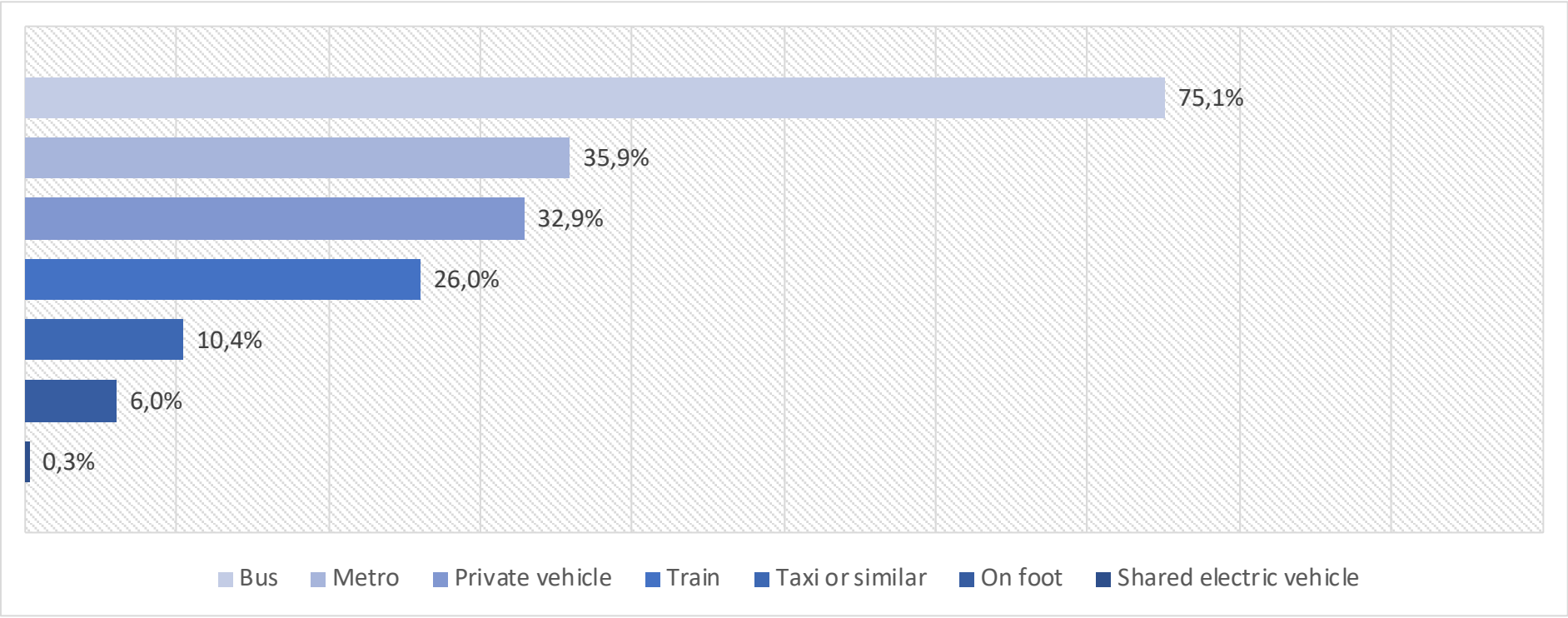
F(1, 367) = 2.10, p > .05, n.s.

F(1, 364) = 1.51, p> .05, n.s.

Individual mobility outside the ROCK intervention area (selected from list)

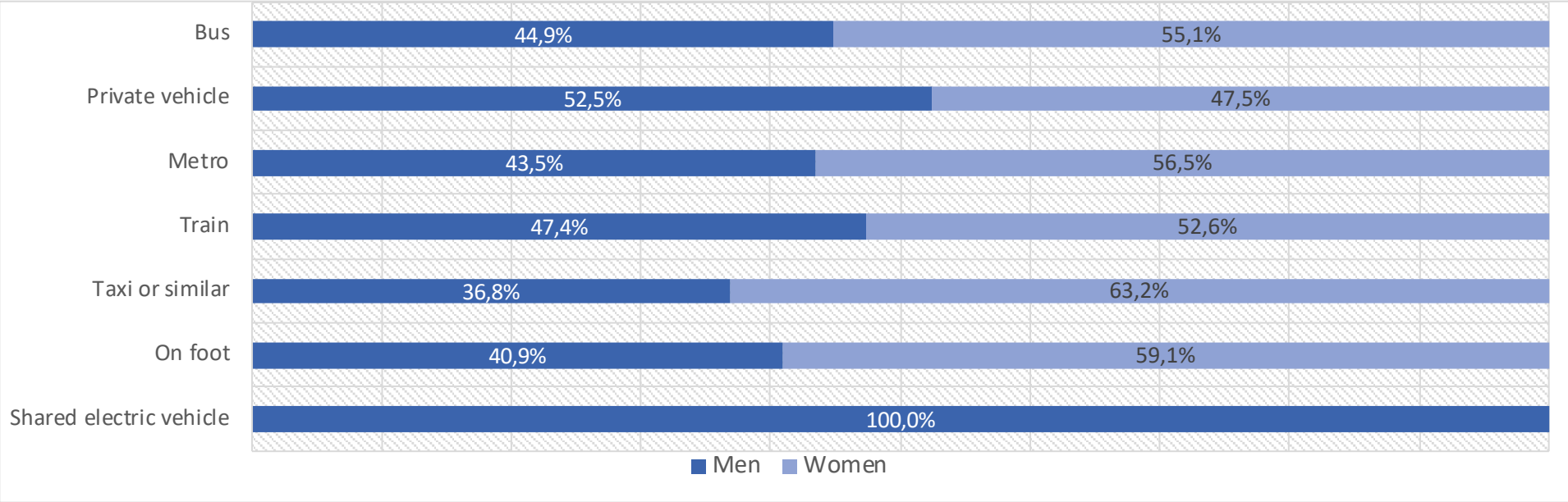
(N=368)

	N	%
Bus	274	75,1
Metro	131	35,9
Private vehicle	120	32,9
Train	95	26,0
Taxi or similar	38	10,4
By foot	22	6,0
Shared electric vehicle	1	0,3



Individual mobility outside the intervention area (selected from list) - distribution by sex (N=368)

	MEN		WOMEN	
	N	%	N	%
Bus	123	44,9	151	55,1
Private vehicle	63	52,5	57	47,5
Metro	57	43,5	74	56,5
Train	45	47,4	50	52,6
Taxi or similar	14	36,8	24	63,2
By foot	9	40,9	13	59,1
Shared electric vehicle	1	100,0	0[1]	0,0
Total	171	46,8	194	53,2



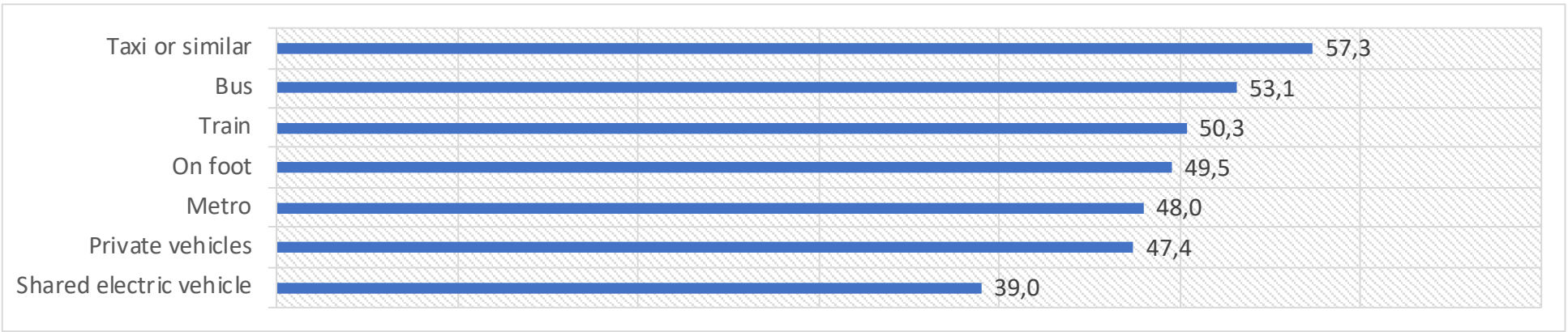
The relation between external mobility in regard to sex is **not significant**, [X^2 (7, N = 366) = 8,09, p > .05].

Individual mobility outside the intervention area (selected from list) - distribution by age (N=368)

	18-35		36-55		56-65		66+	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Bus	60	21,9	69	25,2	72	26,3	73	26,6
Metro***	42[a]	32,1	35[ab]	26,7	29[ab]	22,1	25[b]	19,1
Private vehicles***	39[a]	32,5	31[ab]	25,8	31[ab]	25,8	19[b]	15,8
Train	27	28,4	24	25,3	19	20,0	25	26,3
Taxi or similar***	6[acd]	15,8	12[ab]	31,6	2[c]	5,3	18[bd]	47,4
By foot	5	22,7	9	40,9	5	22,7	3	13,6
Shared electric vehicle	0	0,0	1	100,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	86	23,6	96	26,3	93	25,5	90	24,7

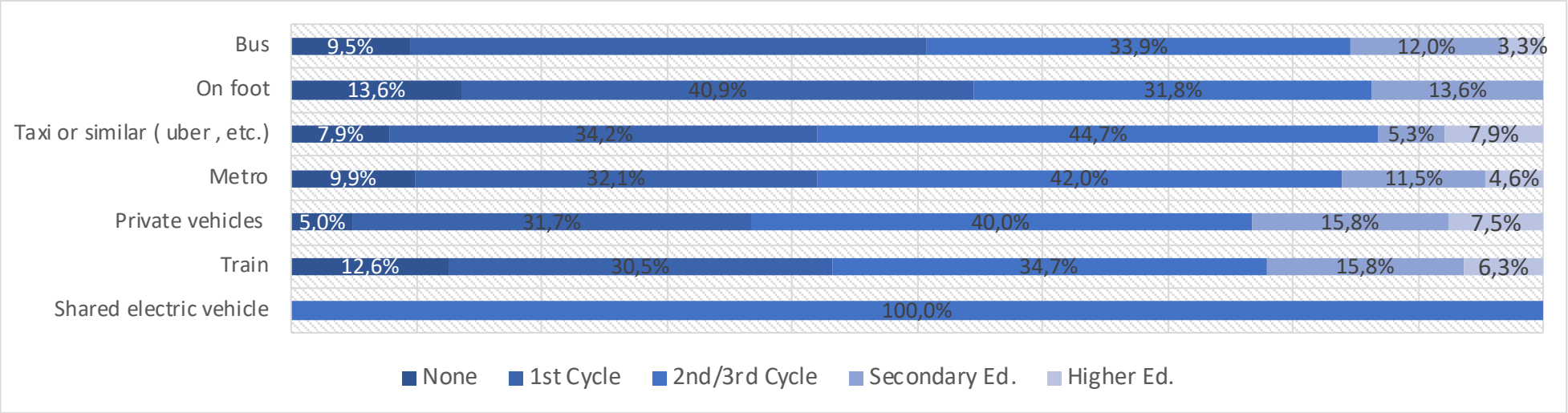
The relation between external mobility and age group **is significant,** [X^2 (21, N = 366) = 51,47, p < .001].

Individual mobility outside the intervention area - distribution by age group [mean values] (N=368)



Individual mobility <u>outside</u> the intervention area (selected from list) - distribution by level of education (N=368)

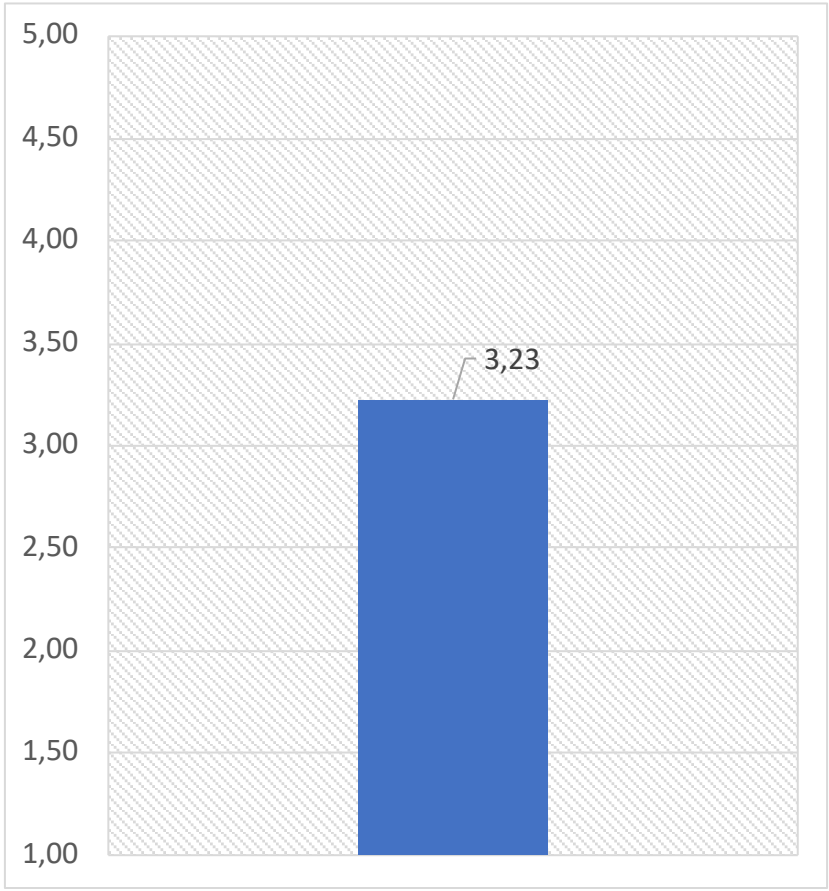
	None		1st Cycle		2nd/3rd Cycle		Secondary Ed.		Higher Ed.	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Bus	26	9,5	113	41,2	93	33,9	33	12,0	9	3,3
Metro	13	9,9	42	32,1	55	42,0	15	11,5	6	4,6
Train	12	12,6	29	30,5	33	34,7	15	15,8	6	6,3
Private vehicles	6	5,0	38	31,7	48	40,0	19	15,8	9	7,5
Taxi or similar	3	7,9	13	34,2	17	44,7	2	5,3	3	7,9
By foot	3	13,6	9	40,9	7	31,8	3	13,6	0	0,0
Shared electric vehicle	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	100,0	0[1]	0,0	0	0,0
Total	33	9,0	139	38,1	130	35,6	46	12,6	17	4,7



The relation between external mobility and level of education is **not significant**, [X^2 (28, N = 366) = 37,26, p > .05].

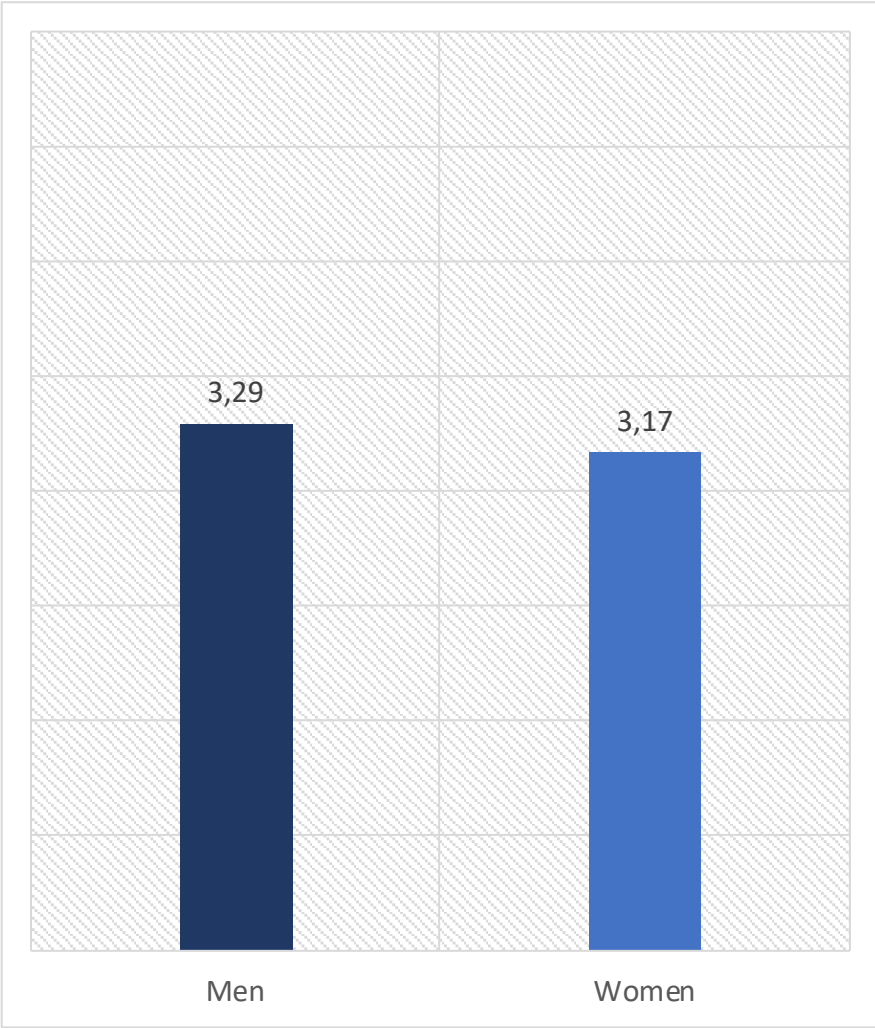
Perception of quality of connectivity between the intervention area and the rest of the city [Likert scale from 1-Very bad to 5-Very good] (N=368)

	N	M	Std. Dev
How do you rate the quality of the connectivity between this area and the rest of the city?	367	3,23	1,064



Perception of quality of connectivity between the intervention area and the rest of the city – distribution by sex (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very bad to 5-Very good] (N=368)

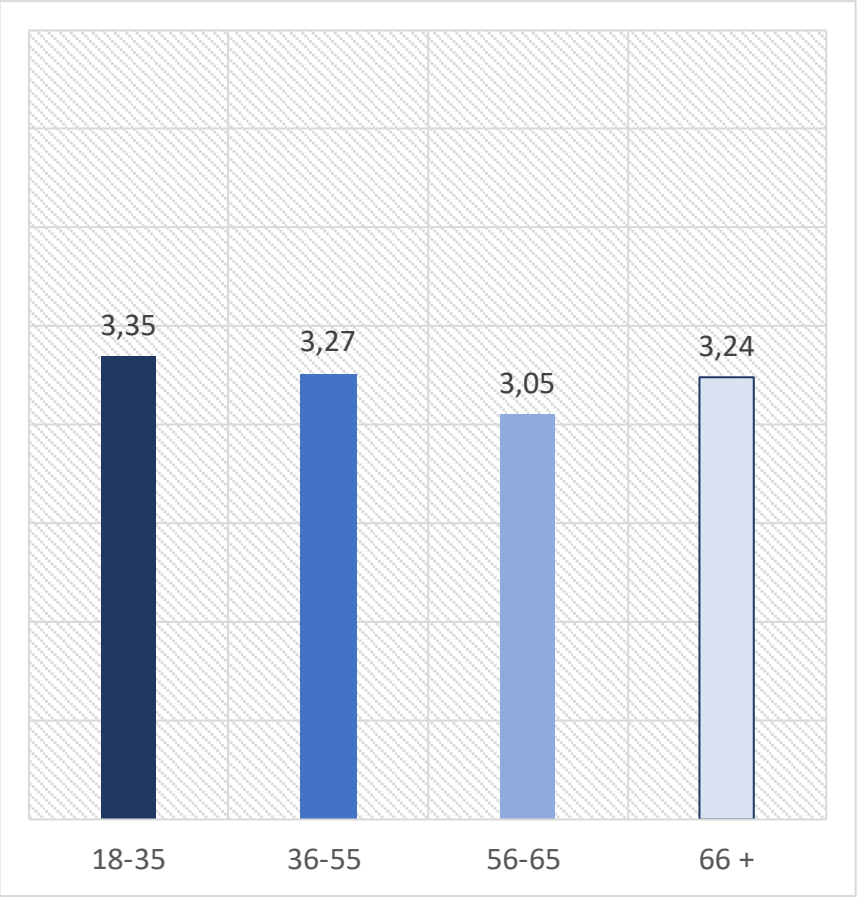
		N	M	St Dev
Quality of connectivity between this area and the rest of the city	Men	171	3,29	1,021
	Women	196	3,17	1,099
	Total	367	3,23	1,064



F(1, 365) = 1,24, p > .05 (n.s.)

Perception of quality of connectivity between the intervention area and the rest of the city – distribution by age (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very bad to 5-Very good] (N=368)

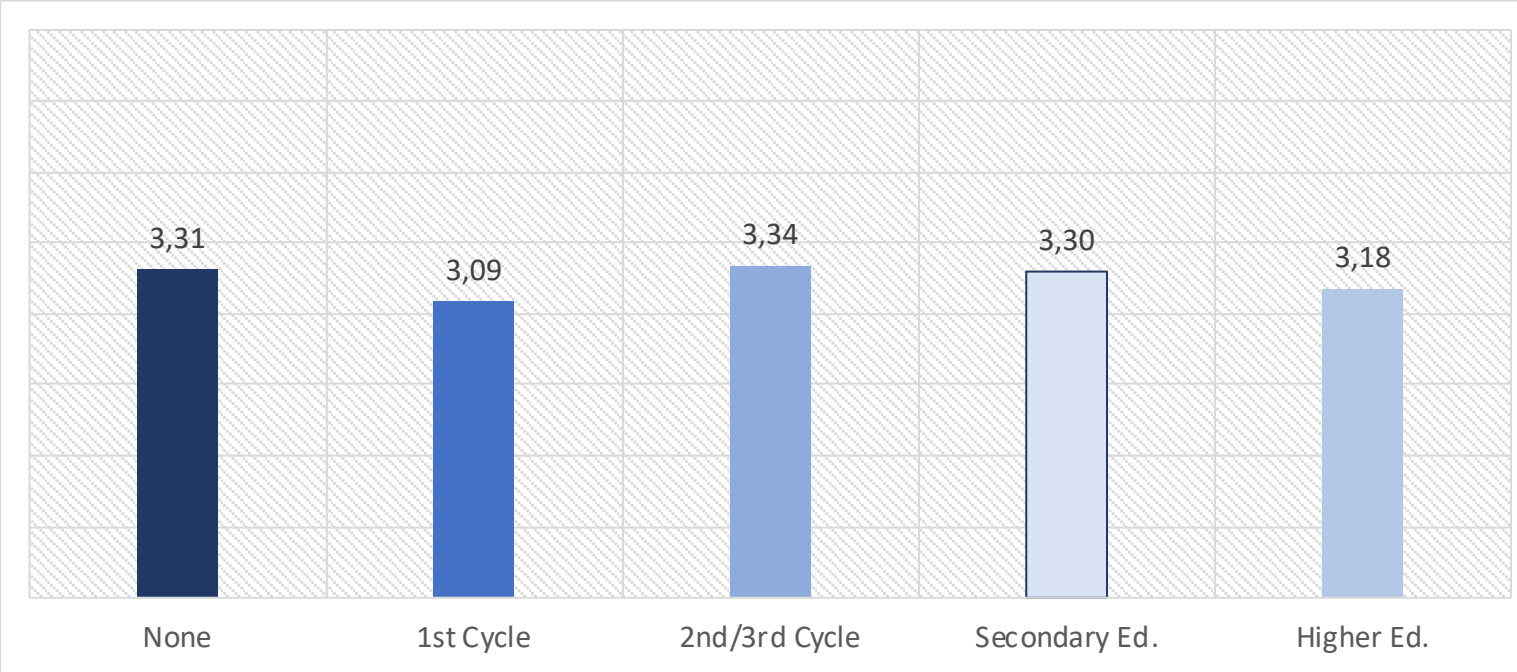
		N	M	St Dev
Quality of connectivity between this area and the rest of the city	18-35	86	3,35	1,003
	36-55	98	3,27	1,127
	56-65	92	3,05	1,103
	66+	91	3,24	1,004
	Total	367	3,23	1,064



F(3, 365) = 1.23, p> .05 (n.s.)

Perception of quality of connectivity between the intervention area and the rest of the city – distribution by level of education (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very bad to 5-Very good] (N=368)

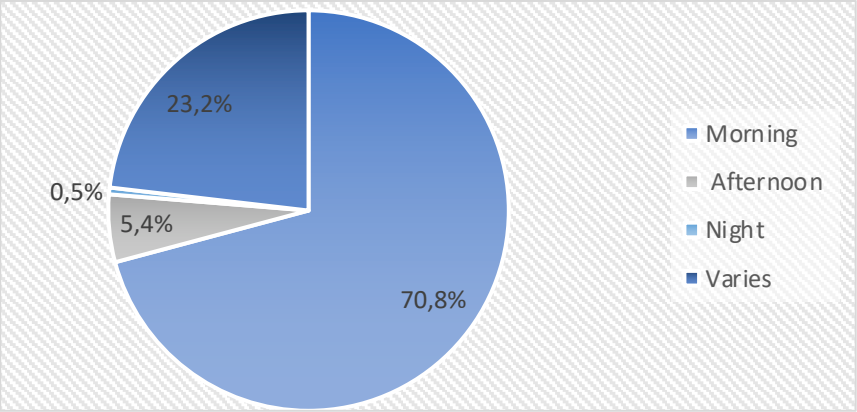
		N	M	St Dev
Quality of connectivity between this area and the rest of the city	None	32	3,31	1,030
	1st Cycle	140	3,09	1,069
	2nd/3rd Cycle	131	3,34	1,093
	Secondary Ed.	47	3,30	1,020
	Higher Ed.	17	3,18	0,951
	Total	367	3,23	1,064



F(4, 362) = 1.08, p > .05, n.s

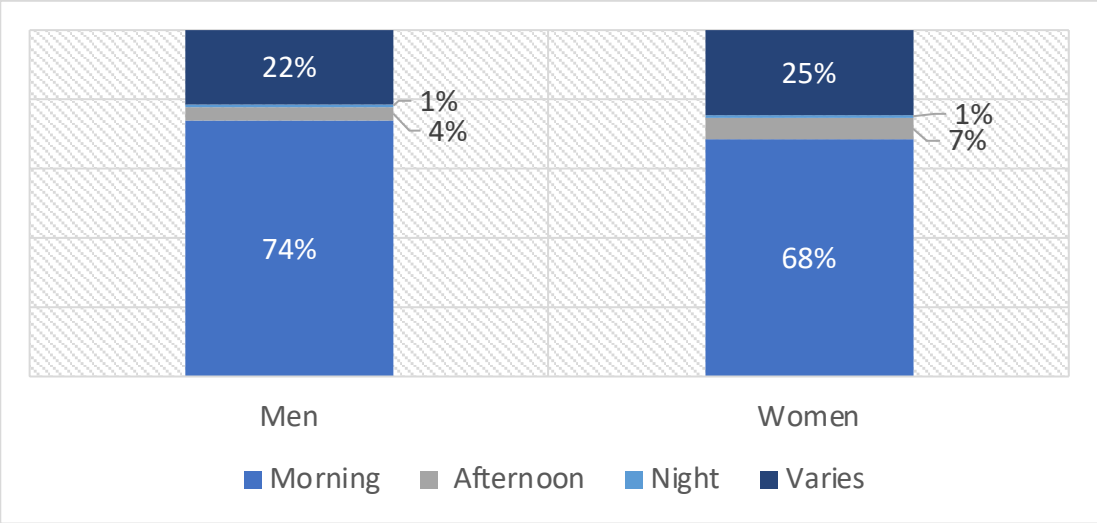
Mobility timeframe – 1st daily commute on a regular working day (N=368)

	N	%
Morning	260	70,8
Afternoon	20	5,4
Night	2	0,5
Varies	48	23,2
Total	367	100



Mobility timeframe – 1st daily commute on a regular working day – distribution by sex (N=368)

	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Morning	127	74	133	68
Afternoon	7	4	13	7
Night	1	1	1	1
Varies	37	22	48	25
Total	172	100	195	100

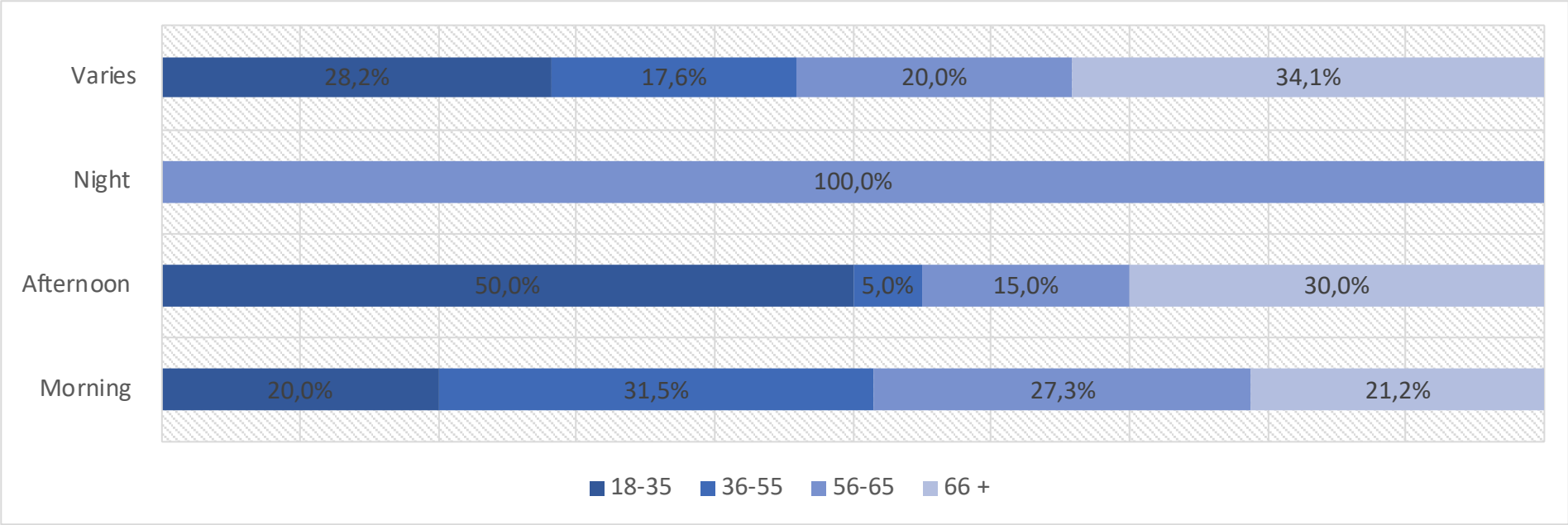


The relation between time frame of daily commute in regard to sex **is not significant,** [X2 (3, N = 366) = 1,93 p > .05].

Mobility timeframe – 1st daily commute on a regular working day – distribution by age group (N=368)

	18-35		36-55		56-65		66+	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Morning**	52[a]	20,00	82[b]	31,54	71[ab]	27,31	55[a]	21,15
Afternoon**	10a	50,00	1[b]	5,00	3[ab]	15,00	6[ab]	30,00
Night	0	0,00	0	0,00	2	100,00	0	0,00
Varies**	24[ab]	28,24	15[b]	17,65	17[ab]	20,00	29a	26,3

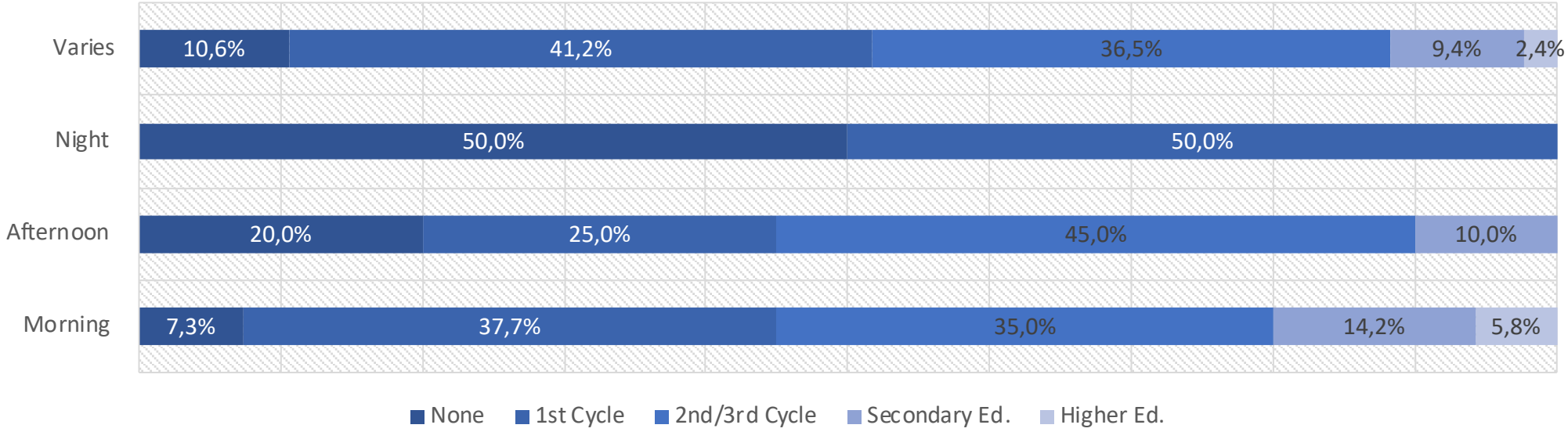
**$p < .001$.



The relation between timeframe of daily commute in regard to age **is significant,** [X^2 (9, N = 366) = 29,31, $p < .001$].

Mobility timeframe – 1st daily commute on a regular working day – distribution by level of education (N=368)

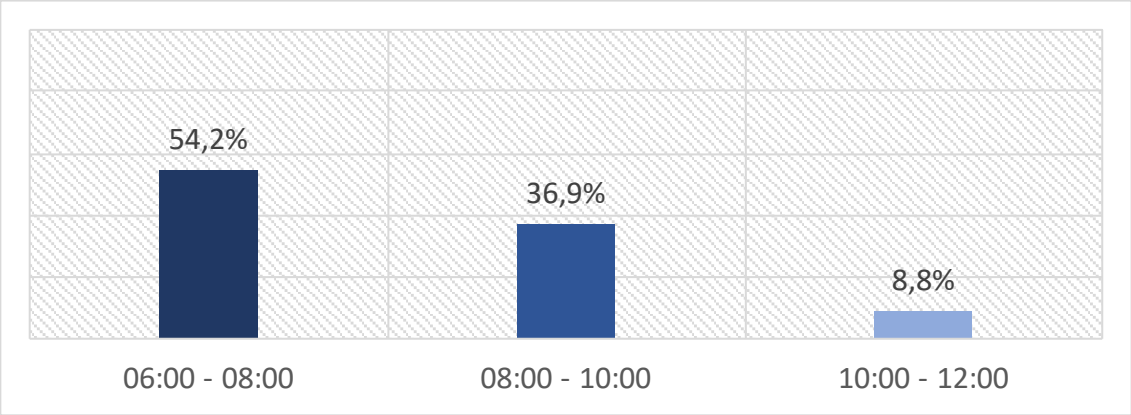
	None		1st Cycle		2nd/3rd Cycle		Secondary Ed.		Higher Ed.	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Morning	19	7,3	98	37,7	91	35,0	37	14,2	15	5,8
Afternoon	4	20,0	5	25,0	9	45,0	2	10,0	0	0,0
Night	1	50,0	1	50,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Varies	9	10,6	35	41,2	31	36,5	8	9,4	2	2,4



The relation between time frame of daily commute in regard to level of education **is not significant,** [X2 (12, N = 366) = 14,20, p > .05].

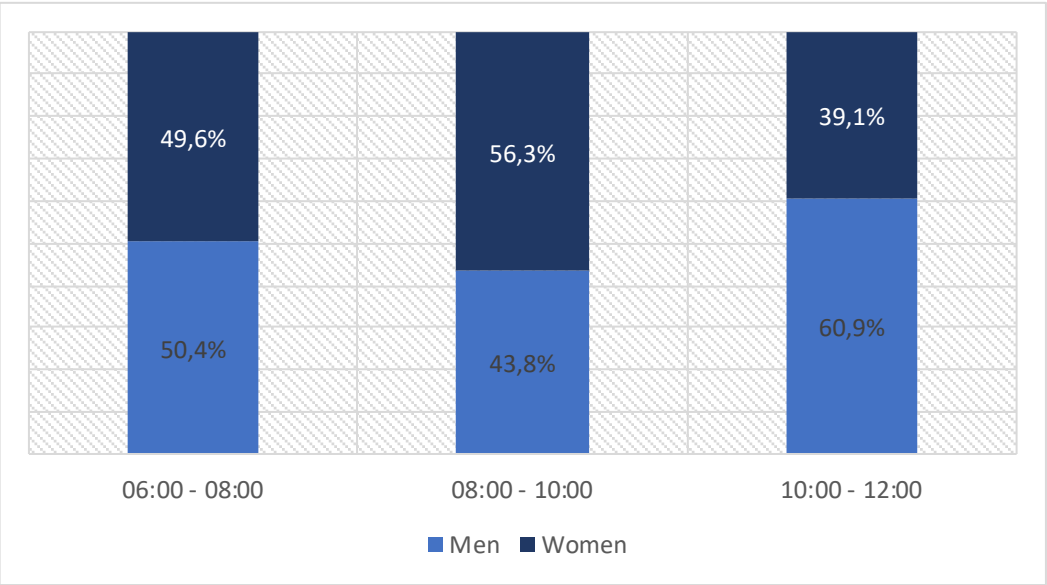
Mobility timeframe – morning commute on a regular working day (N=260)

	N	%
06:00 - 08:00	141	54,2
08:00 - 10:00	96	36,9
10:00 - 12:00	23	8,8
Total	260	



Mobility timeframe – morning commute on a regular working day - distribution by sex (N=260)

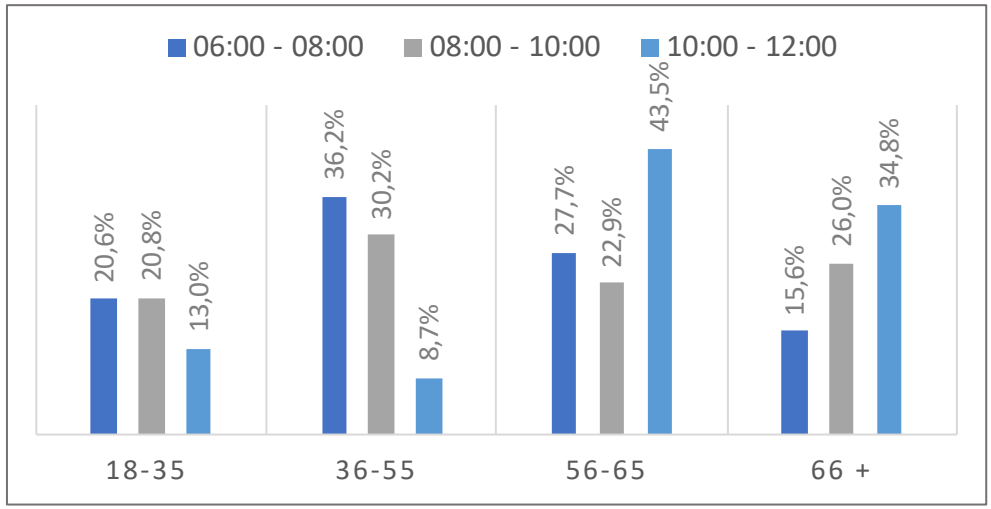
	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
06:00 - 08:00	71	50,4	70	49,6
08:00 - 10:00	42	43,8	54	56,3
10:00 - 12:00	14	60,9	9	39,1
Total	127	48,8	133	51,2



The relation between time frame of morning commuters in regard to sex **is not significant,** [X2 (2, N = 260) = 2,46 p > .05].

Mobility timeframe – morning commute on a regular working day - distribution by age group (N=260)

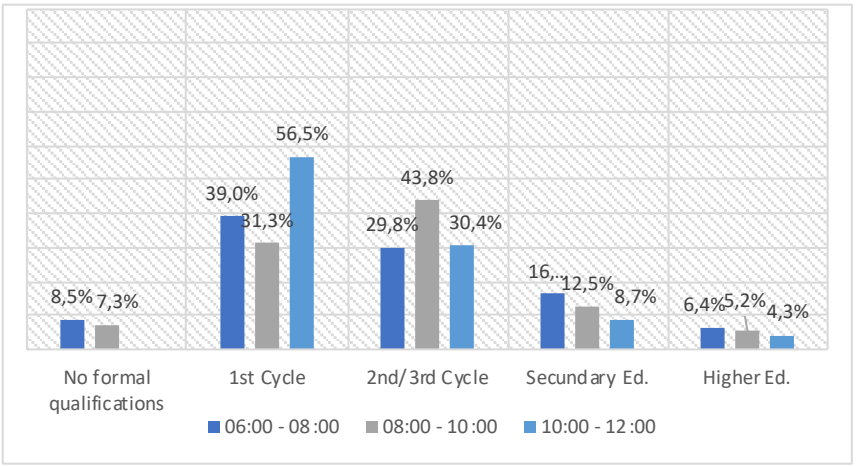
	18-35		36-55		56-65		66+	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
06:00 - 08:00	29	20,6	51	36,2	39	27,7	22	15,6
08:00 - 10:00	20	20,8	29	30,2	22	22,9	25	26,0
10:00 - 12:00	3	13,0	2	8,7	10	43,5	8	34,8



The relation between time frame of morning commuters in regard to age [X2 (6, N = 260) = 13,48, p < .05] **is not significant**.

Mobility timeframe – morning commute on a regular working day - distribution by level of education (N=260)

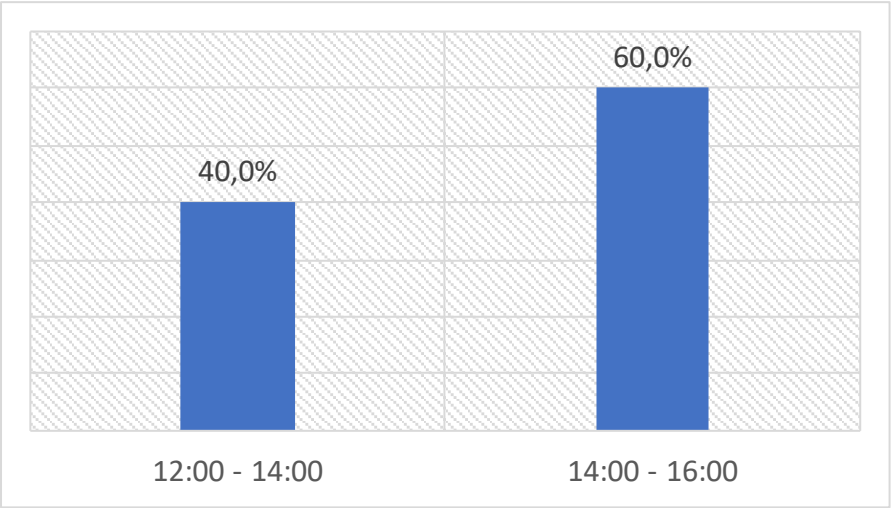
	None		1st Cycle		2nd/3rd Cycle		Secondary Ed.		Higher Ed.	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
06:00 - 08:00	12	8,5	55	39,0	42	29,8	23	16,3	9	6,4
08:00 - 10:00	7	7,3	30	31,3	42	43,8	12	12,5	5	5,2
10:00 - 12:00	0	0,0	13	56,5	7	30,4	2	8,7	1	4,3



The relation between time frame of morning commuters in regard to level of education [X2 (8, N = 260) = 9,93, p > .05] **is not significant**.

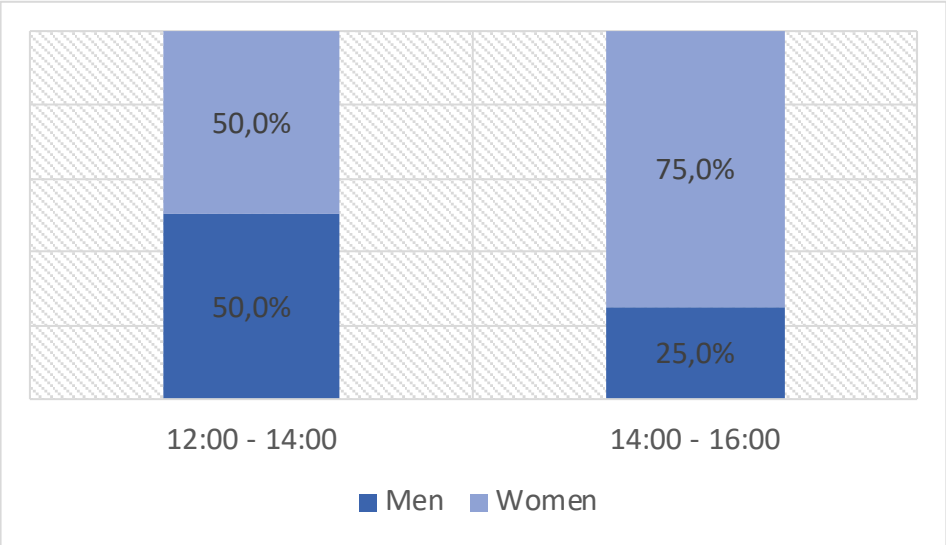
Mobility timeframe – afternoon commute on a regular working day (N=20)

	N	%
12:00 - 14:00	8	40,0
14:00 - 16:00	12	60,0
	20	



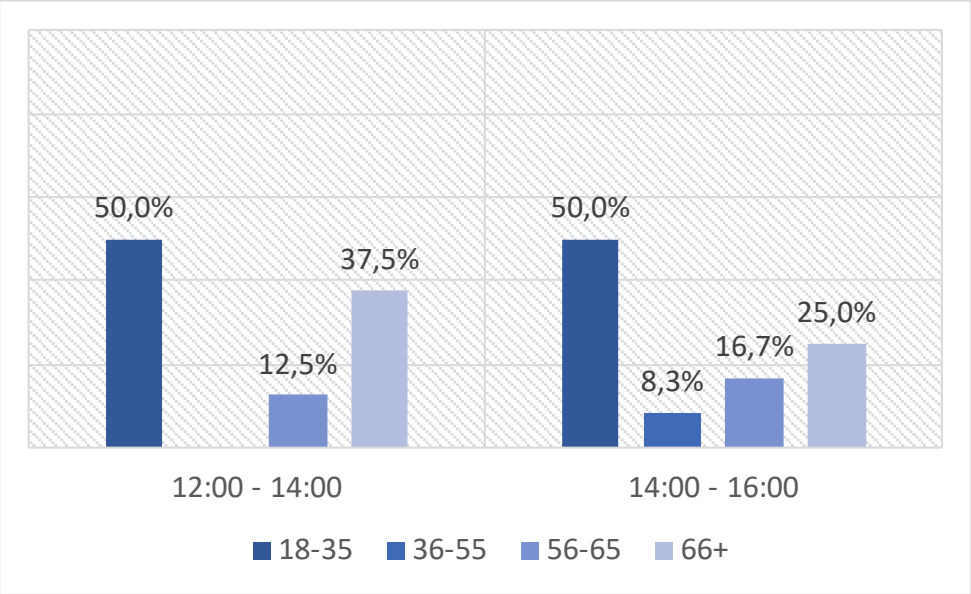
Mobility timeframe – afternoon commute on a regular working day – distribution by sex (N=20)

	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
12:00 - 14:00	4	50,0	4	50,0
14:00 - 16:00	3	25,0	9	75,0
	7		13	



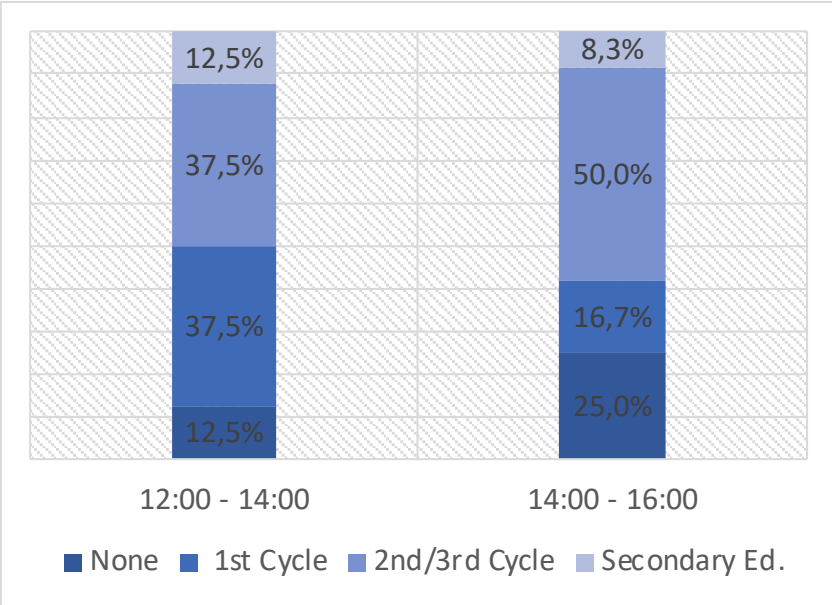
Mobility timeframe – afternoon commute on a regular working day – distribution by age group (N=20)

	18-35		36-55		56-65		66+	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
12:00 - 14:00	4	50,0	0	0,0	1	12,5	3	37,5
14:00 - 16:00	6	50,0	1	8,3	2	16,7	3	25,0



Mobility timeframe – afternoon commute on a regular working day – distribution by level of education (N=20)

	None		1st Cycle		2nd/3rd Cycle		Secondary Ed.	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
12:00 - 14:00	1	12,5	3	37,5	3	37,5	1	12,5
14:00 - 16:00	3	25,0	2	16,7	6	50,0	1	8,3



Mobility timeframe – night commute on a regular working day (N=2)

	N
20:00 - 24:00	1
04:00 - 06:00	1

Quick Profile:
1 man, 1 woman
58 and 59 years old
Low educacional level (None and 1st Cycle)

_LOCAL ECONOMY

_LOCAL ECONOMY

Café's, grocery stores and bakeries and restaurants and taverns are the types of local businesses that are more frequently perceived as directed to residents (selected from list).

Perception of which local businesses are directed to residents is related to the neighborhood of residence.

Perceived location of local businesses directed to residents (selected from list) vary widely.

Museums/ art galleries / theaters, restaurants and taverns and breweries and nightclubs are the types of local businesses more frequently perceived as directed to visitants and tourists (selected from list). Younger participants more frequently associated local accommodation* with visitants and tourists.

Perception of which local businesses are directed to visitants and tourists is related to the neighborhood of residence.

* An establishment that provides temporary accommodation services, mainly to tourists.

_LOCAL ECONOMY (Cont.)

Local businesses directed to visitants and tourists (selected from list) vary greatly in terms of perceived location but are rarely localized in the area of Ex-Co'ops, Quinta do Chalé, PRODAC-SUL and R. Marvila.

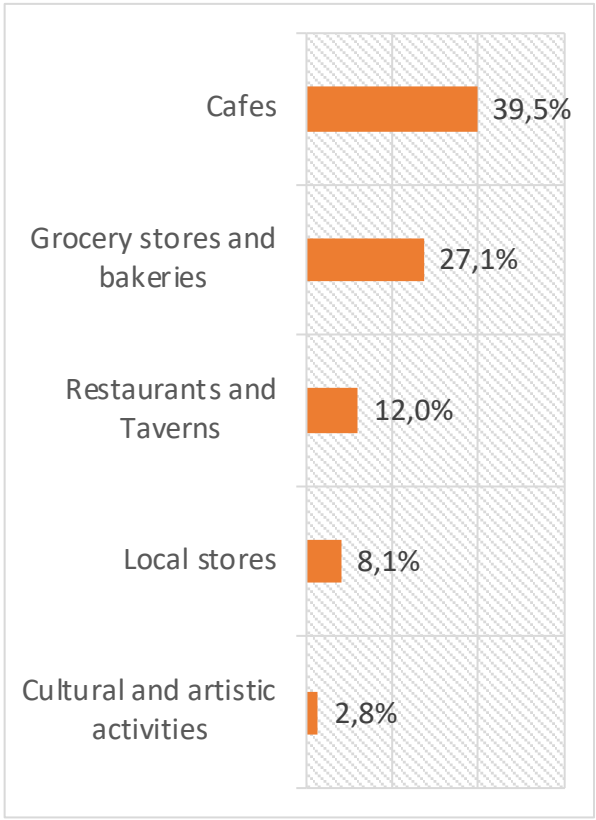
Level of access to local commerce and services is perceived as average (neither good nor bad).

On average, the younger group of participants (18-35) rates the easiness of access to commercial activities and services more favorably than respondents between 56 and 65 years. Participants with 1st cycle education rate access less favorably than respondents with a higher educational level. No other demographic differences were identified.

Perception of access to local commerce and services is related to the neighborhood of residence.

Perception of local businesses directed to local residents (selected from list) (N=790)

	N	%
Cafes	312	39,5
Grocery stores and bakeries	214	27,1
Restaurants and Taverns	95	12,0
Local stores	64	8,1
Cultural and artistic activities	22	2,8
Museums/ art galleries / theaters	17	2,2
Breweries and nightclubs	9	1,1
Services and corporate offices	7	0,9
Local accomodation	6	0,8
Workshops and creative industries	6	0,8
Computer stores, new technologies and media	3	0,4
Port activities	2	0,3
Other	33	4,2

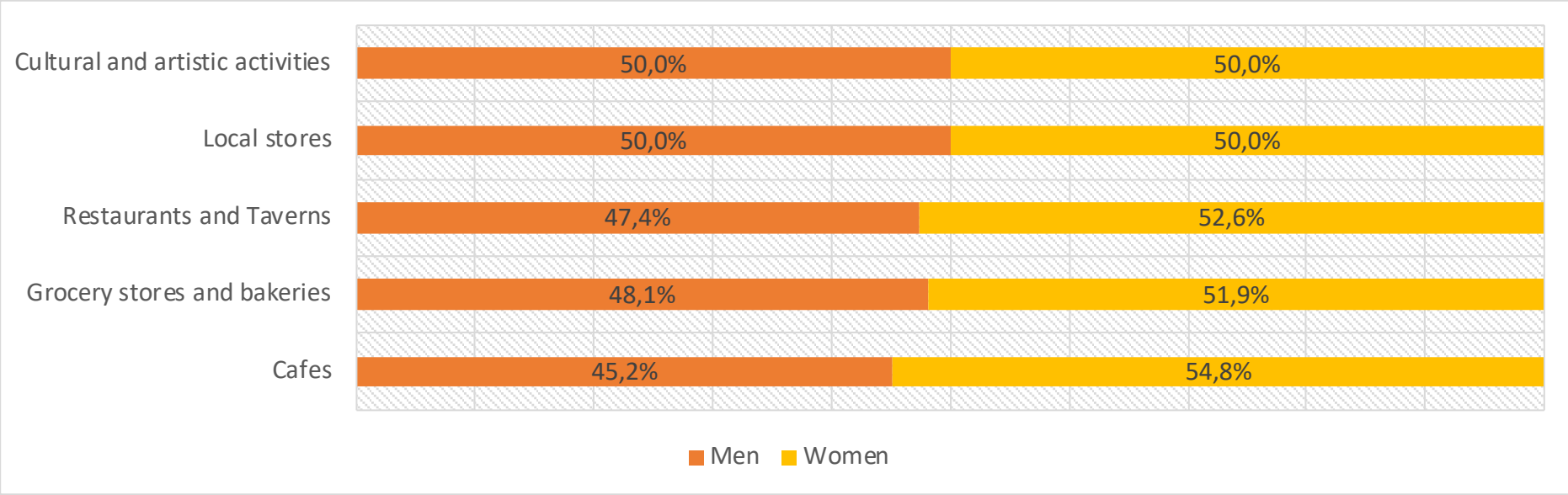


Perception of local businesses directed to local residents (selected from list) - top 5 distribution by sex (N=790)

	MEN		WOMEN	
	N	%	N	%
Cafes	141	45,2	171	54,8
Grocery stores and bakeries	103	48,1	111	51,9
Restaurants and Taverns	45	47,4	50	52,6
Local stores	32	50,0	32	50,0
Cultural and artistic activities	11	50,0	11	50,0

Other: N=50

The relation between awareness of local businesses directed to locals in regard to sex is **not significant** [X^2 (13, N = 790) = 8,87, p > .05].

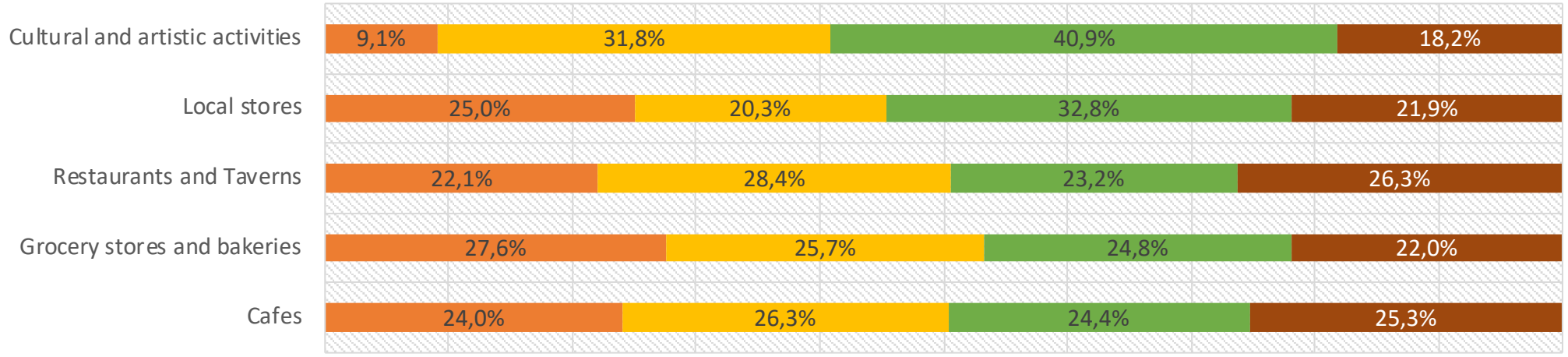


Perception of local businesses directed to local residents (selected from list) - top 5 distribution by age groups (N=790)

	18-35		36-55		56-65		66+	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cafes	75	24,0	82	26,3	76	24,4	79	25,3
Grocery stores and bakeries	59	27,6	55	25,7	53	24,8	47	22,0
Restaurants and Taverns	21	22,1	27	28,4	22	23,2	25	26,3
Local stores	16	25,0	13	20,3	21	32,8	14	21,9
Cultural and artistic activities	2	9,1	7	31,8	9	40,9	4	18,2

Other: N=50

The relation between awareness of local businesses directed to locals in regard to age [X^2 (39, N = 790) = 57,76, $p < .05$] **is significant** but **only for categories with less than 5 answers per age group, with no statistical relevance.**

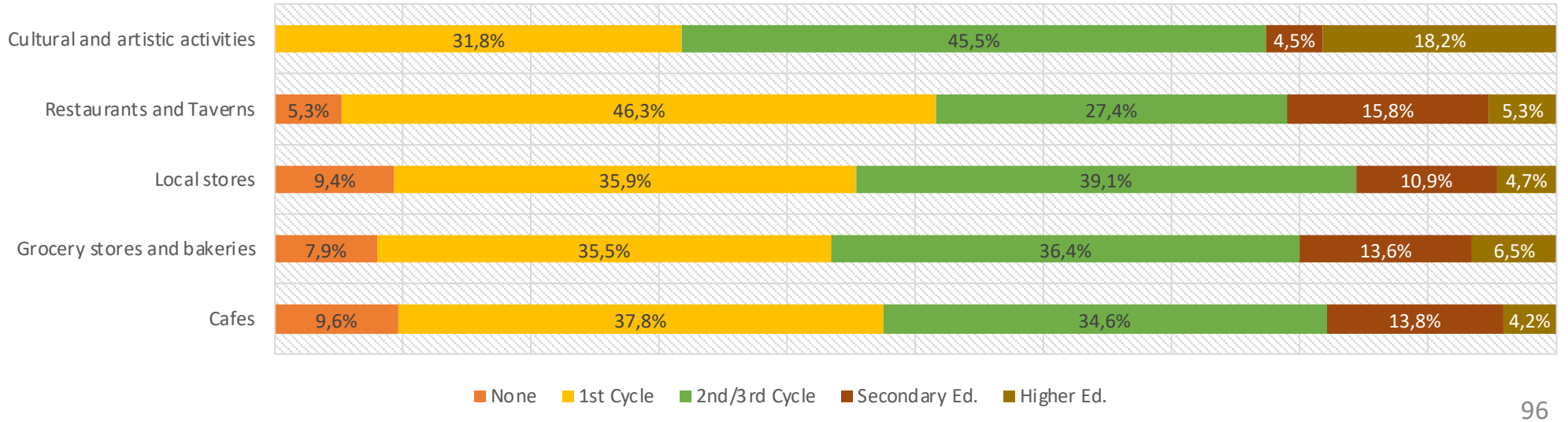


Perception of local businesses directed to local residents (selected from list) - top 5 distribution by level of education (N=790)

	None		1st Cycle		2nd/3rd Cycle		Secondary Ed.		Higher Ed.	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cafes	30	9,6	118	37,8	108	34,6	43	13,8	13	4,2
Grocery stores and bakeries	17	7,9	76	35,5	78	36,4	29	13,6	14	6,5
Local stores	6	9,4	23	35,9	25	39,1	7	10,9	3	4,7
Restaurants and Taverns	5	5,3	44	46,3	26	27,4	15	15,8	5	5,3
Cultural and artistic activities*	0	0,0	7[a]	31,8	10[ab]	45,5	1	4,5	4[b]	18,2

Other: N=50. *p<0,5.

The relation between awareness of local businesses directed to locals in regard to educational level [X^2 (52, N = 760) = 74,04, p < .05] **is significant, only for categories with very few answers per group, with no statistical relevance.**

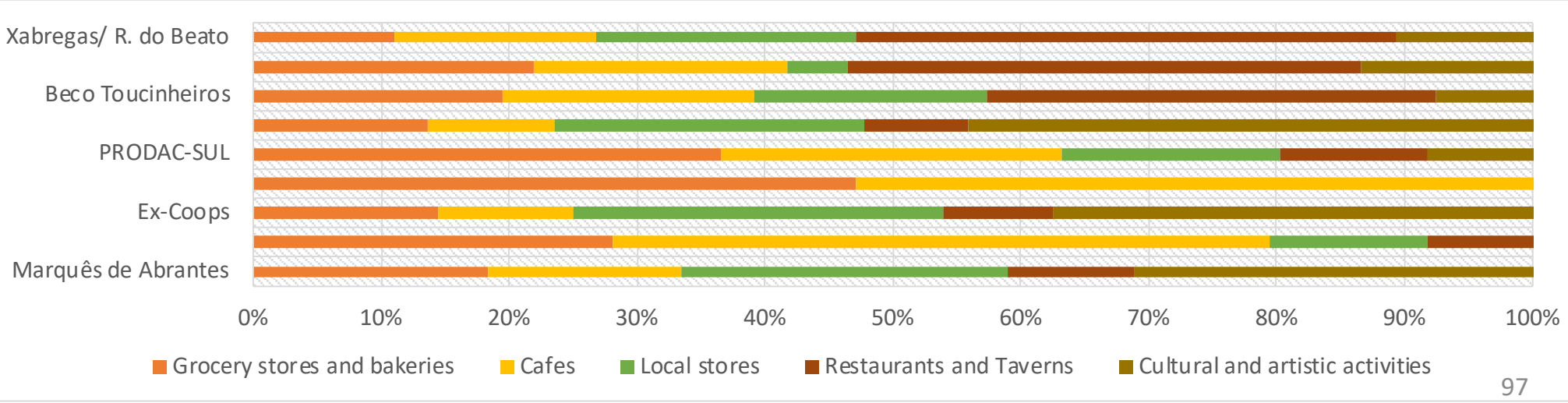


Perception of local businesses directed to local residents (selected from list) - top 5 distribution by neighborhood of residence (N=790)

	Marquês de Abrantes		Alfinetes		Ex-Co'ops		Quinta do Chalé		PRODAC-SUL		R. Marvila		Beco Toucinheiros		Poço do Bispo/ R. Açúcar		Xabregas/ R. do Beato	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Grocery stores and bakeries	46	21,5	23	10,7	15	7,0	11	5,1	43	20,1	15	7,0	25	11,7	16	7,5	20	9,3
Cafes	55	17,6	61	19,6	16	5,1	18	5,8	46	14,7	16	5,1	37	11,9	21	6,7	42	13,5
Local stores	19	29,7	3	4,7	9	14,1	0	0,0	6	9,4	8	12,5	7	10,9	1	1,6	11	17,2
Restaurants and Taverns	11	11,6	3	3,2	4	4,2	0	0,0	6	6,3	4	4,2	20	21,1	13	13,7	34	35,8
Cultural and artistic activities	8	36,4	0	0,0	4	18,2	0	0,0	1	4,5	5	22,7	1	4,5	1	4,5	2	9,1

Other: N=50. ***p<0,001.

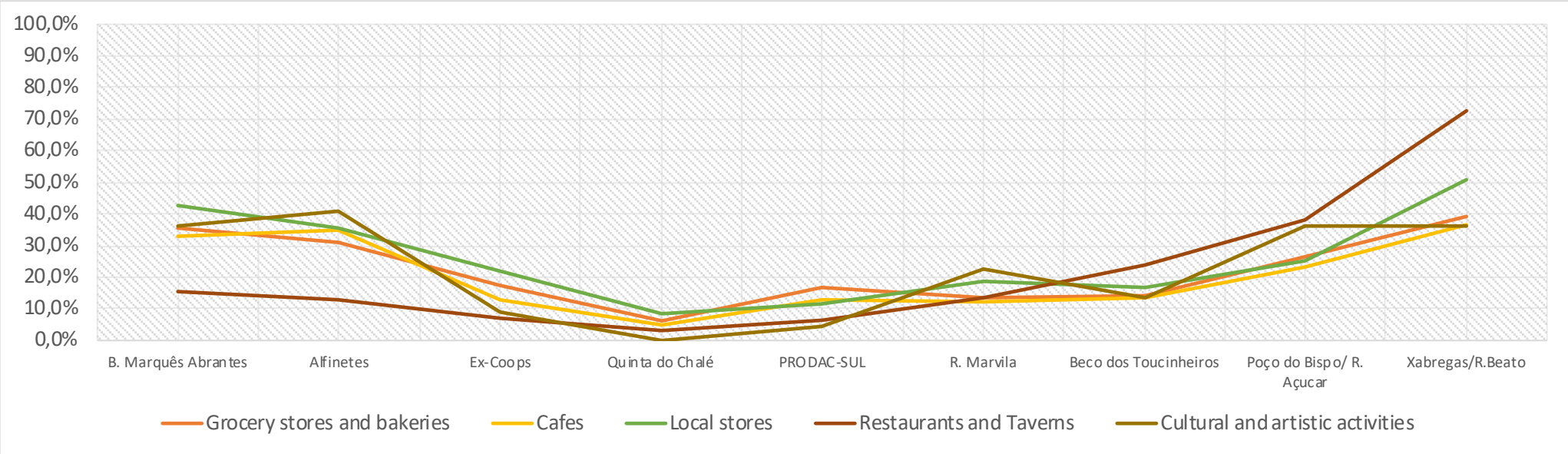
The relation between awareness of local businesses directed to locals in regard to **neighborhood of residence** [X^2 (104, N = 790) = 366,41, p < .001] **is significant.**



Perception of location of businesses directed to residents (selected from list) – identification of top 5 local businesses for residents) (N=790)

	Marquês de Abrantes		Alfinetes		Ex-Co'ops		Quinta do Chalé		PRODAC-SUL		R. Marvila		Beco Toucinheiros		Poço do Bispo/ R. Açúcar		Xabregas/ R. do Beato	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Grocery stores and bakeries	75	35,9	65	31,1	36	17,2	13	6,2	35	16,7	28	13,4	30	14,4	55	26,3	82	39,2
Cafes	101	33,0	107	35,0	39	12,7	15	4,9	40	13,1	38	12,4	42	13,7	71	23,2	112	36,6
Local stores	25	42,4	21	35,6	13	22,0	5	8,5	7	11,9	11	18,6	10	16,9	15	25,4	30	50,8
Restaurants and Taverns	15	15,8	12	12,6	7	7,4	3	3,2	6	6,3	13	13,7	23	24,2	36	37,9	69	72,6
Cultural and artistic activities	8	36,4	9	40,9	2	9,1	0	0,0	1	4,5	5	22,7	3	13,6	8	36,4	8	36,4

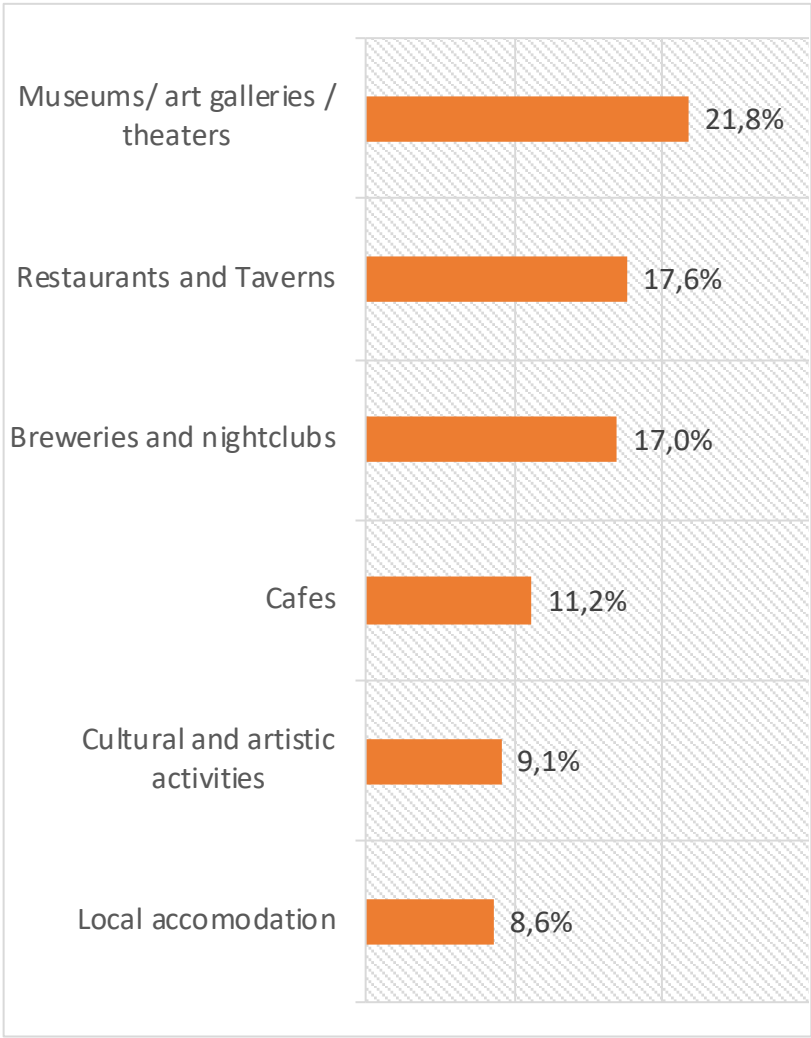
Other: N=50.



Perception of local businesses directed to visitants and tourists (selected from list)

(N=625)

	N	%
Museums/ art galleries / theaters	136	21,8
Restaurants and Taverns	110	17,6
Breweries and nightclubs	106	17,0
Cafes	70	11,2
Cultural and artistic activities	57	9,1
Local accommodation	54	8,6
Grocery stores and bakeries	20	3,2
Workshops and creative industries	12	1,9
Services and corporate offices	4	0,6
Local stores	3	0,5
Port activities	3	0,5
Computer stores, new technologies and media	1	0,2
Other	49	7,8

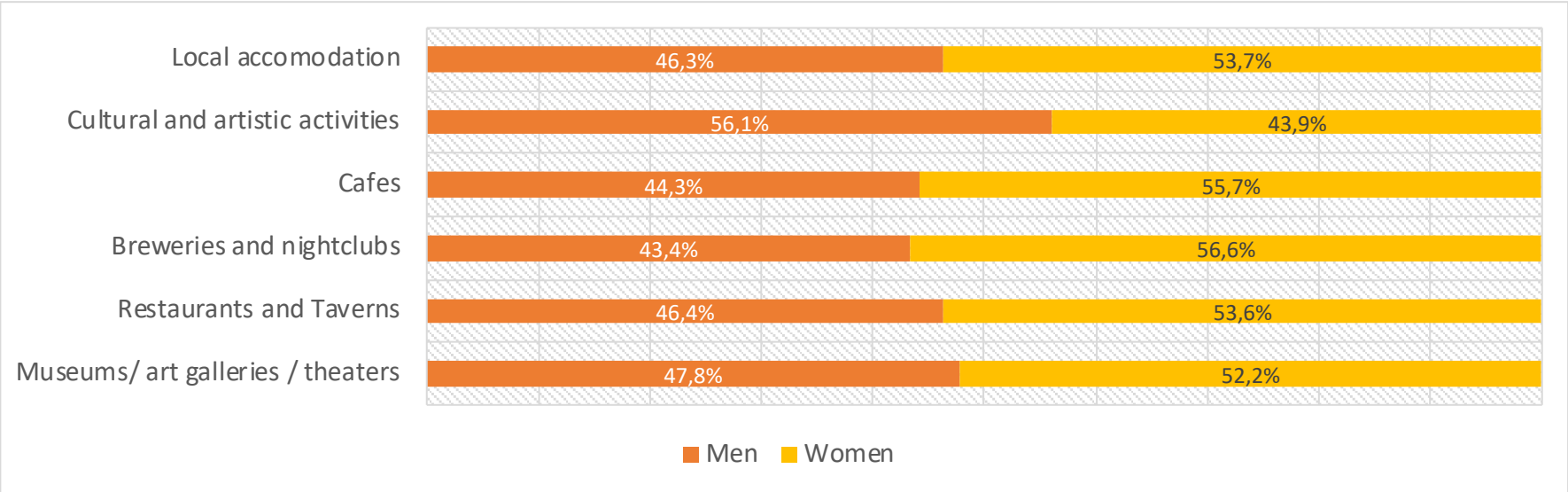


Perception of local businesses directed to visitants and tourists (selected from list) - distribution by sex (N=625)

	MEN		WOMEN	
	N	%	N	%
Museums/ art galleries / theaters	65	47,8	71	52,2
Restaurants and Taverns	51	46,4	59	53,6
Breweries and nightclubs	46	43,4	60	56,6
Cafes	31	44,3	39	55,7
Cultural and artistic activities	32	56,1	25	43,9
Local accommodation	25	46,3	29	53,7

Other: N=92

The relation between awareness of local businesses directed to tourists in regard to sex [X^2 (13, N = 625) = 15,36, p > .05] **is not significant**.

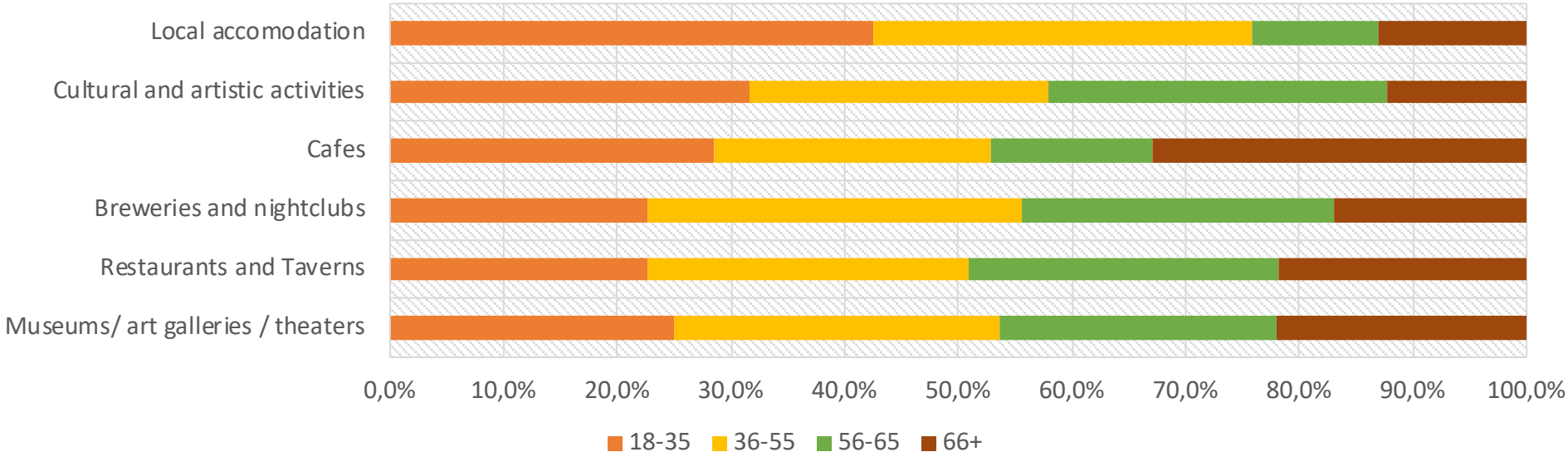


Perception of local businesses directed to visitants and tourists (selected from list) - distribution by age group (N=625)

	18-35		36-55		56-65		66+	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Museums/ art galleries / theaters	34	25,0	39	28,7	33	24,3	30	22,1
Restaurants and Taverns	25	22,7	31	28,2	30	27,3	24	21,8
Breweries and nightclubs	24	22,6	35	33,0	29	27,4	18	17,0
Cafes	20	28,6	17	24,3	10	14,3	23	32,9
Cultural and artistic activities	18	31,6	15	26,3	17	29,8	7	12,3
Local accommodation**	23[a]	42,6	18[ab]	33,3	6[b]	11,1	7[bc]	13,0

Other: N=92

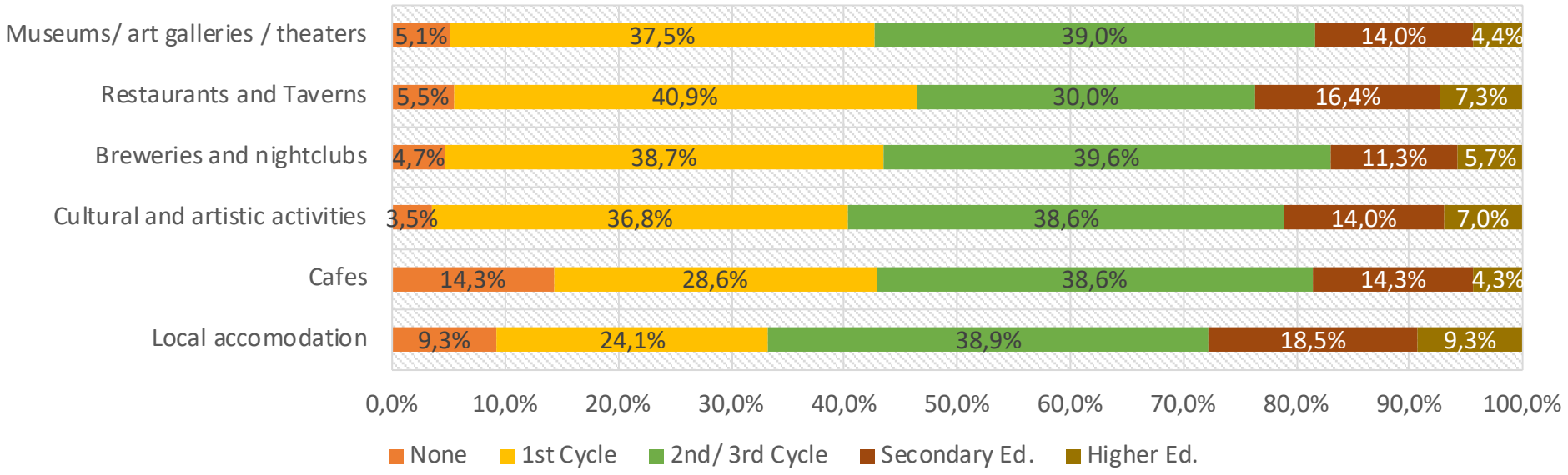
The relation between awareness of local businesses directed to tourists in regard to age group [X^2 (39, N =625) = 63,68, $p < .01$] **is significant**.



Perception of local businesses directed to visitants and tourists (selected from list) - distribution by level of education (N=625)

	None		1st Cycle		2nd/3rd Cycle		Secondary Ed.		Higher Ed.	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Museums/ art galleries / theaters	7	5,1	51	37,5	53	39,0	19	14,0	6	4,4
Restaurants and Taverns	6	5,5	45	40,9	33	30,0	18	16,4	8	7,3
Breweries and nightclubs	5	4,7	41	38,7	42	39,6	12	11,3	6	5,7
Cafes	10	14,3	20	28,6	27	38,6	10	14,3	3	4,3
Cultural and artistic activities	2	3,5	21	36,8	22	38,6	8	14,0	4	7,0
Local accomodation	5	9,3	13	24,1	21	38,9	10	18,5	5	9,3

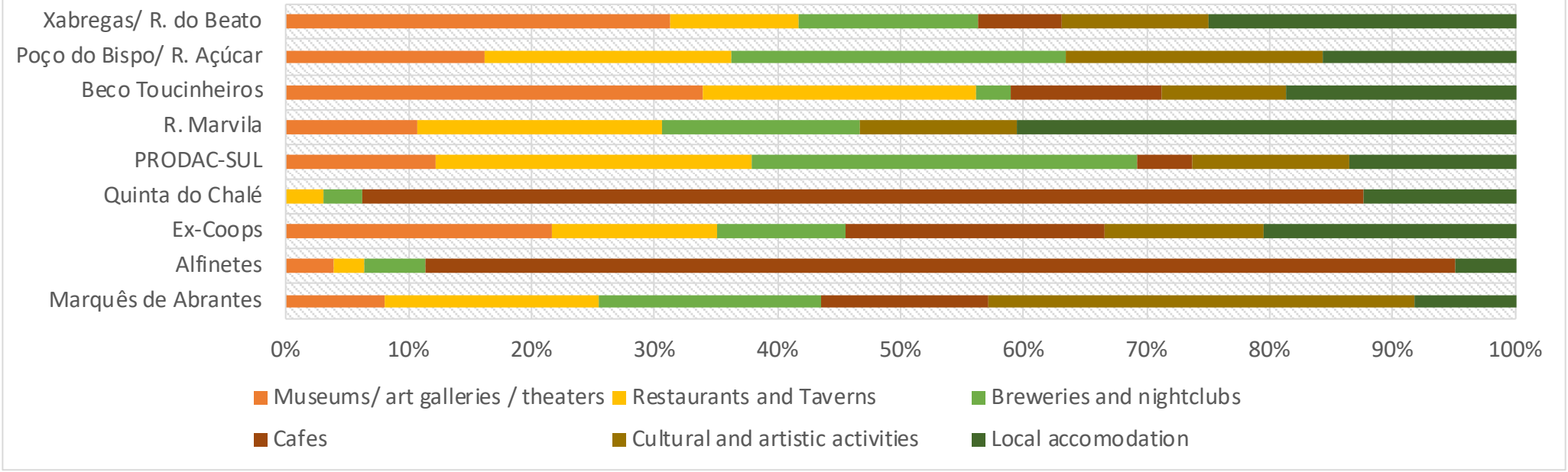
The relation between awareness of local businesses directed to tourists in regard to educational level [X^2 (52, N = 625) = 52,49, p <.05] **is not significant**.



Perception of local businesses directed to visitants and tourists (top 6 selected from list) - distribution by neighborhood of residence (N=625)

	Marquês de Abrantes		Alfinetes		Ex-Co'ops		Quinta do Chalé		PRODAC-SUL		R. Marvila		Beco Toucinheiros		Poço do Bispo/ R. Açúcar		Xabregas/ R. do Beato	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Museums/ art galleries / theaters	15	11,0	2	1,5	8	5,9	0	0,0	16	11,8	6	4,4	32	23,5	13	9,6	44	32,4
Restaurants and Taverns	26	23,6	1	0,9	4	3,6	1	0,9	27	24,5	9	8,2	17	15,5	13	11,8	12	10,9
Breweries and nightclubs	26	24,5	2	1,9	3	2,8	1	0,9	32	30,2	7	6,6	2	1,9	17	16,0	16	15,1
Cafes	13	18,6	22	31,4	4	5,7	17	24,3	3	4,3	0	0,0	6	8,6	0	0,0	5	7,1
Cultural and artistic activities	27	47,4	0	0,0	2	3,5	0	0,0	7	12,3	3	5,3	4	7,0	7	12,3	7	12,3
Local accommodation	6	11,1	1	1,9	3	5,6	2	3,7	7	13,0	9	16,7	7	13,0	5	9,3	14	25,9

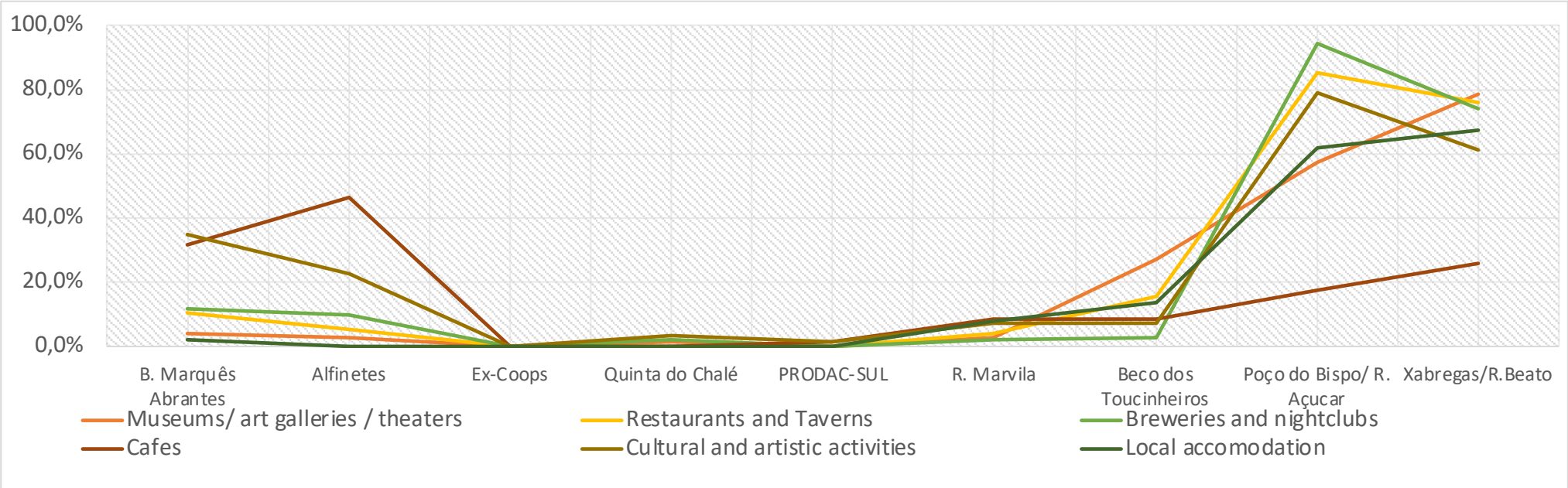
The relation between awareness of local businesses directed to tourists in regard to neighborhood of residence [X^2 (104, N = 790) = 621,94, p < .001] **is significant.**



Perception of location of businesses directed to visitants and tourists (top 6 selected from list) (N=625)

	Marquês de Abrantes		Alfinetes		Ex-Co'ops		Quinta do Chalé		PRODAC-SUL		R. Marvila		Beco Toucinheiros		Poço do Bispo/ R. Açúcar		Xabregas/ R. do Beato	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Museums/ art galleries / theaters	5	3,7	4	3,0	0	0,0	2	1,5	0	0,0	4	3,0	37	27,4	77	57,0	106	78,5
Restaurants and Taverns	11	10,2	6	5,6	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	4	3,7	17	15,7	92	85,2	82	75,9
Breweries and nightclubs	12	11,4	10	9,5	0	0,0	2	1,9	0	0,0	2	1,9	3	2,9	99	94,3	78	74,3
Cafes	22	31,9	32	46,4	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,4	6	8,7	6	8,7	12	17,4	18	26,1
Cultural and artistic activities	20	35,1	13	22,8	0	0,0	2	3,5	1	1,8	4	7,0	4	7,0	45	78,9	35	61,4
Local accomodation	1	1,9	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	4	7,7	7	13,5	32	61,5	35	67,3

The relation between awareness of local businesses directed to tourists in regard to neighborhood of residence [X^2 (117, N = 625) = 435,49, p < .001] **is significant.**

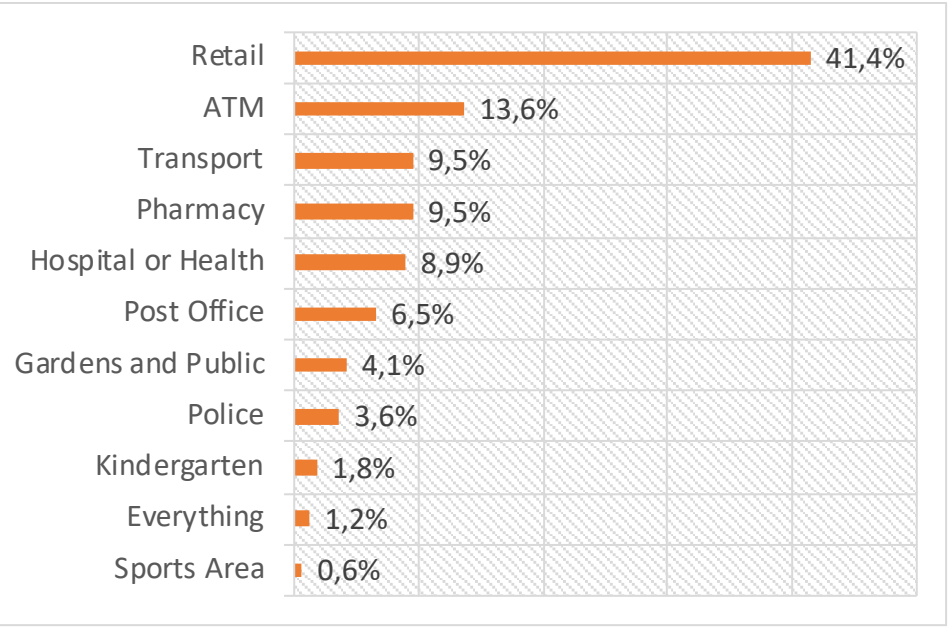


Perception of local businesses currently missing in the ROCK intervention area (selected from list) (N=790)

	N	%
Other*	173	27,3
Local stores	133	21,0
Grocery stores and bakeries	124	19,6
Local accomodation	37	5,8
Cultural and artistic activities	37	5,8
Restaurants and Taverns	35	5,5
Computer stores, new technologies and media	23	3,6
Services and corporate offices	18	2,8
Museums/ art galleries / theaters	13	2,1
Cafes	12	1,9
Breweries and nightclubs	12	1,9
Workshops and creative industries	11	1,7
Port activities	5	0,8

Other:

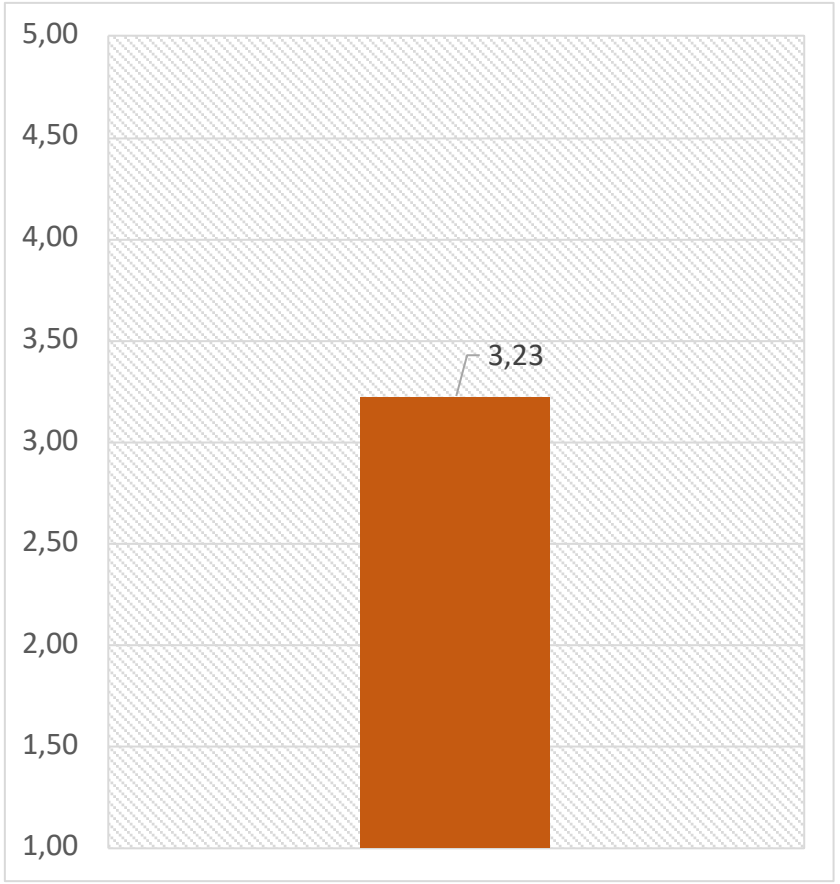
	N	%
Retail	70	41,4
ATM	23	13,6
Pharmacy	16	9,5
Transport	16	9,5
Hospital or Health	15	8,9
Post Office	11	6,5
Gardens and Public	7	4,1
Police	6	3,6
Kindergarten	3	1,8
Everything	2	1,2
Sports Area	1	0,6



Perception of accessibility to local commerce and services

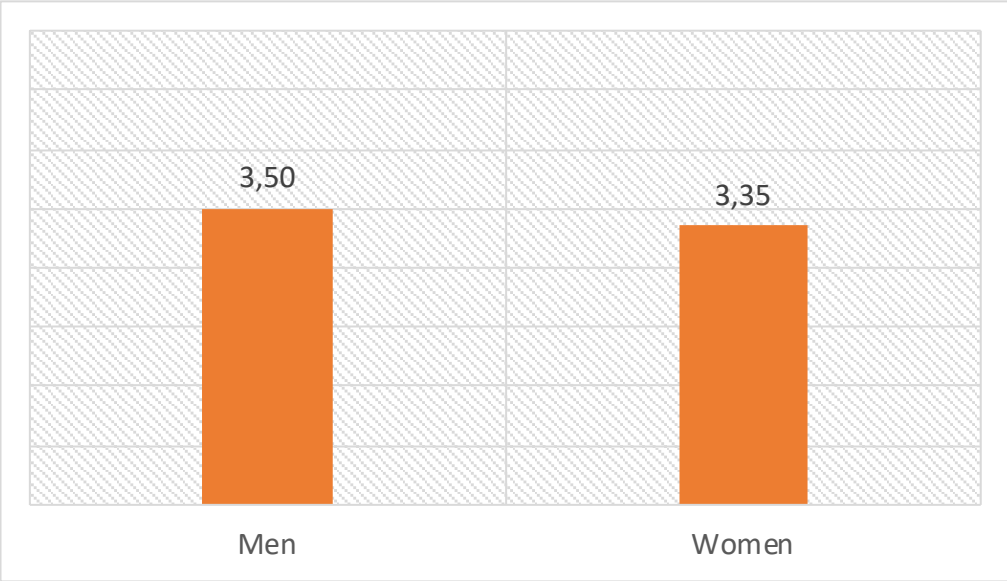
(mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very bad to 5-Very good] (N=367)

	N	M	Std. Dev
Level of access to local commerce and services	367	3,42	1,076



Perception of accessibility to local commerce and services – distribution by sex (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very bad to 5-Very good] (N=367)

		N	M	Std Dev
Level of access to local commerce and services	Men	172	3,50	1,000
	Women	195	3,35	1,136
	Total	367	3,42	1,076

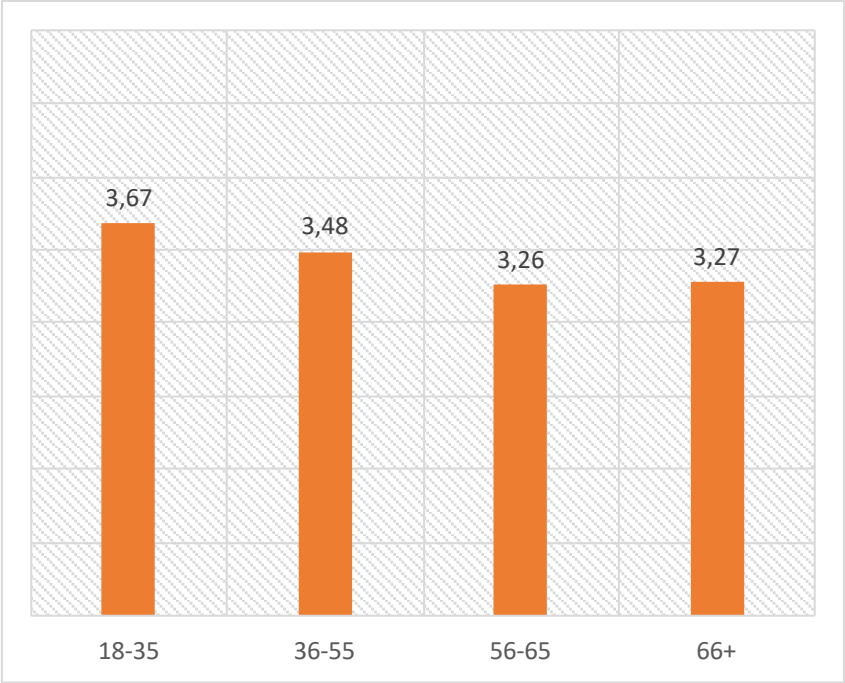


F(1, 366) = 1,81, p > .05 (n.s.)

On average, perception of **accessibility to local commerce and services** does not vary with **sex** of participants in a statistically different way.

Perception of accessibility to local commerce and services – distribution by age group (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very bad to 5-Very good] (N=367)

		N	M	St Dev
Level of access to local commerce and services	18-35*	86	3,67	1,023
	36-55	97	3,48	1,100
	56-65*	93	3,26	1,092
	66+	91	3,27	1,044
	Total	367	3,42	1,076

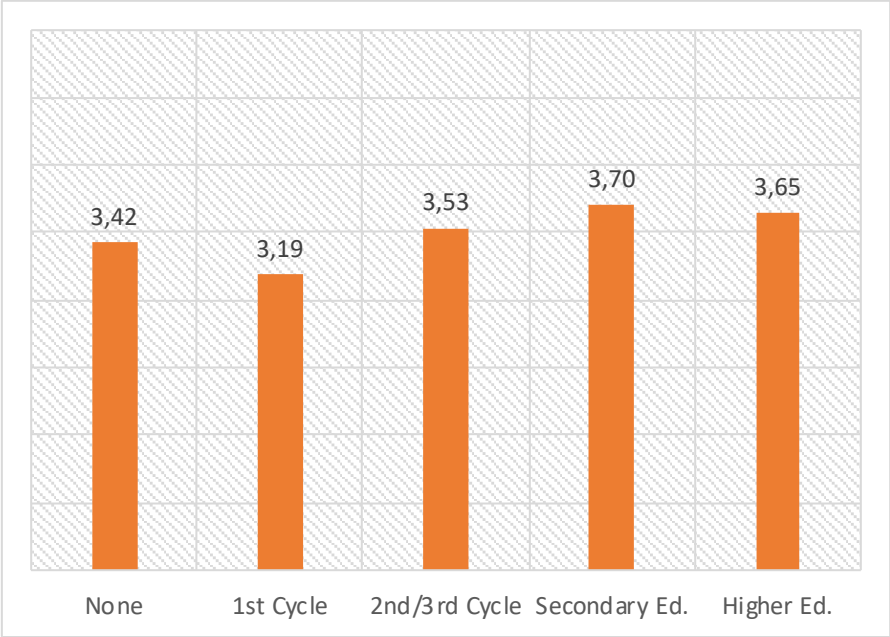


$F(3, 363) = 3{,}037,\ p < .05$

On average, the **younger** group of participants (18-35) rates the **accessibility to local commerce and services** more favorably than older participants (56 – 65). No other differences are statistically significative

Perception of accessibility to local commerce and services – distribution by level of education (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very bad to 5-Very good] (N=367)

		N	M	St Dev
Level of access to local commerce and services	None	33	3,42	0,969
	1st Cycle*	140	3,19	1,181
	2nd/3rd Cycle	130	3,53	1,013
	Secondary Ed.*	47	3,70	0,883
	Higher Ed.	17	3,65	1,057
	Total	367	3,42	1,076

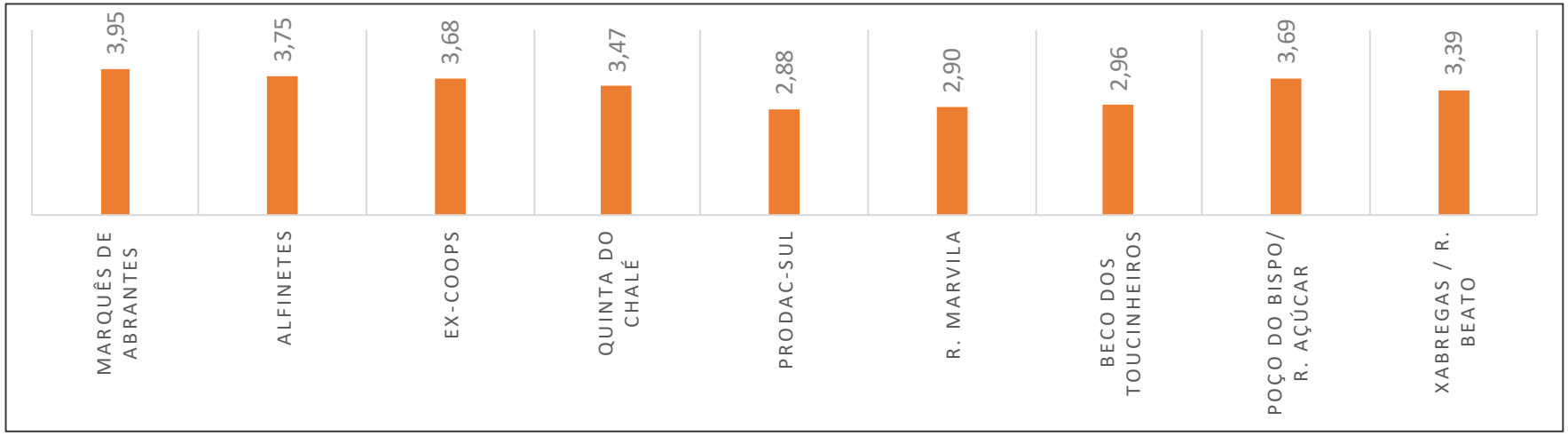


$F(4, 362) = 2,97, p < .05$

On average, residents with **low level of education** rate accessibility to local commerce and services **less favorably** than participants with higher level of education. No other differences are statistically significative

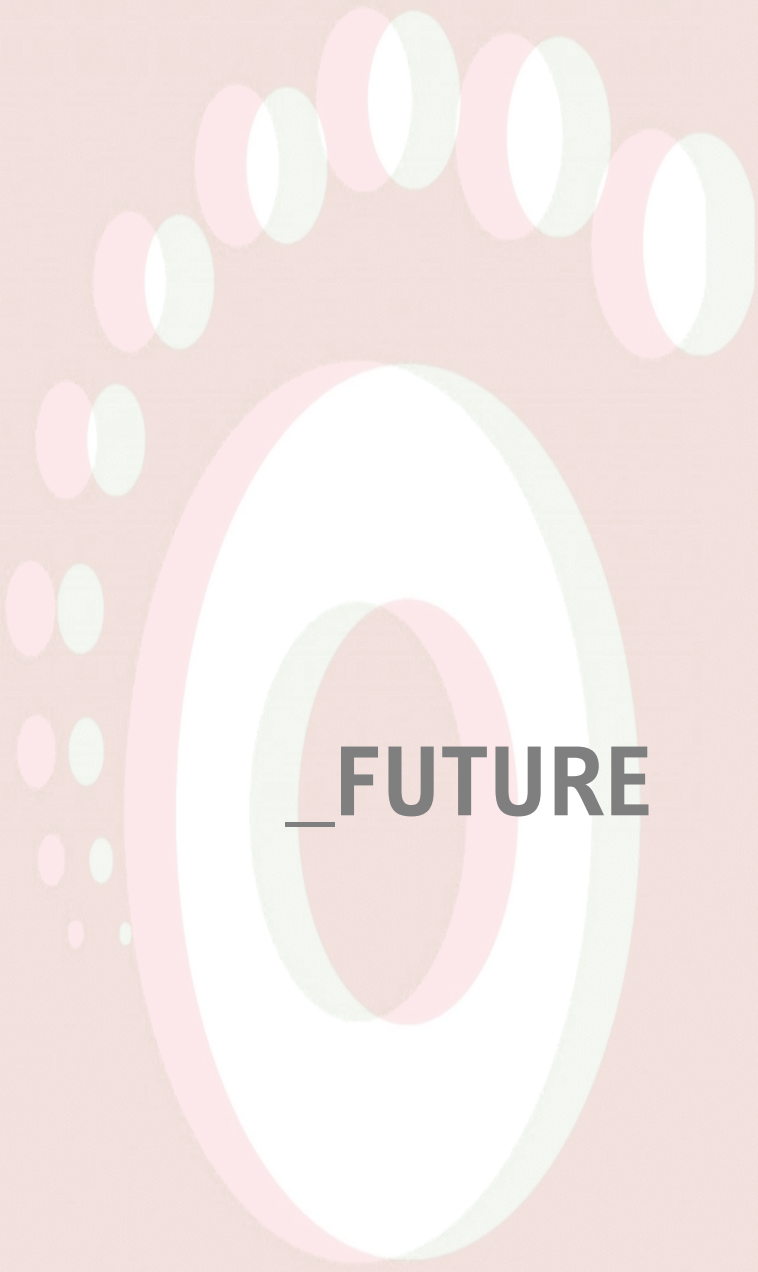
Perception of accessibility to local commerce and services – distribution by neighborhood of residence (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very bad to 5-Very good] (N=367)

	N	M	St. Dev
Marquês de Abrantes	59	3,95	0,879
Alfinetes	63	3,75	0,718
Ex-Co'ops	19	3,68	1,003
Quinta do Chalé	19	3,47	0,841
PRODAC-SUL	57	2,88	1,135
R. Marvila	21	2,90	1,136
Beco dos Toucinheiros	47	2,96	1,215
Poço do Bispo/ R. Açúcar	26	3,69	0,970
Xabregas / R. Beato	56	3,39	1,107
Total	367	3,42	1,076



$F(8, 358) = 7{,}25$, $p < .001$

Accessibility is rated more favourable in **B. Marquês de Abrantes** and **Alfinetes** than in PRODAC, R. Marvila and B. Toucinheiros. Accessibility is rated more favourable in **Poço do Bispo/ R. Açúcar** than in PRODAC. No other differences are statistically significative.



_FUTURE

_FUTURE

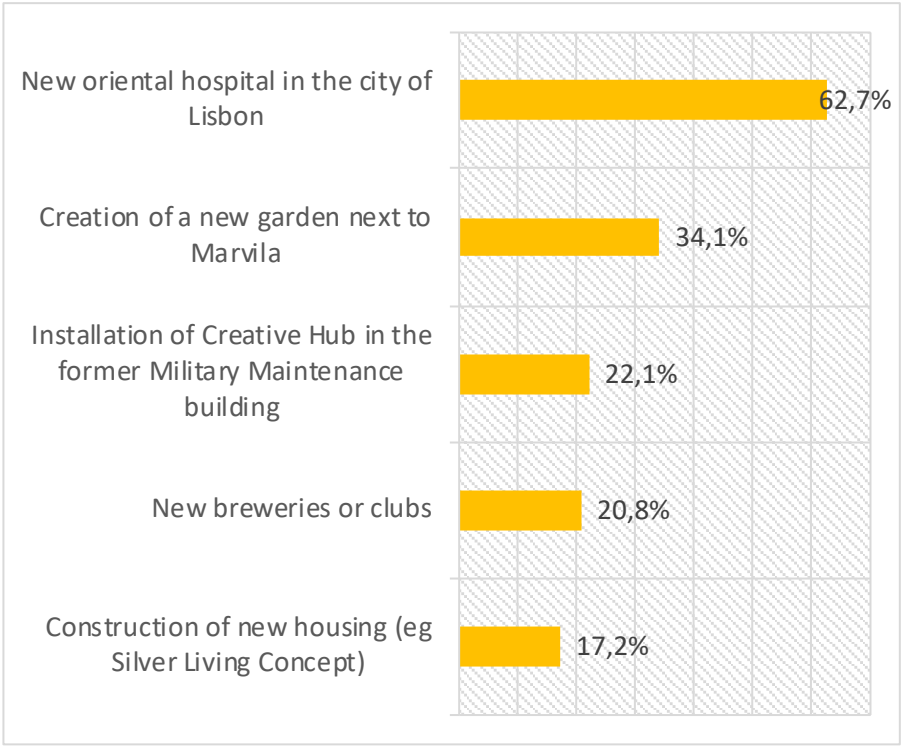
The new hospital of Lisbon, the creation of a new green space in Marvila, and the implementation of a creative hub in the former Military Maintenance building in Beato are the most selected new interventions in the ROCK intervention area (from a pre-defined list).

The new hospital was selected more by women, while the implementation of the creative hub was selected more by men.

All the new interventions in the ROCK area are seen as relevant or very relevant; however the new hospital, the creation of a new green space in Marvila and the **expansion of cycle paths** are the initiatives seen as most relevant.

Perception of new interventions in the ROCK intervention area (selected from list) (N=308)

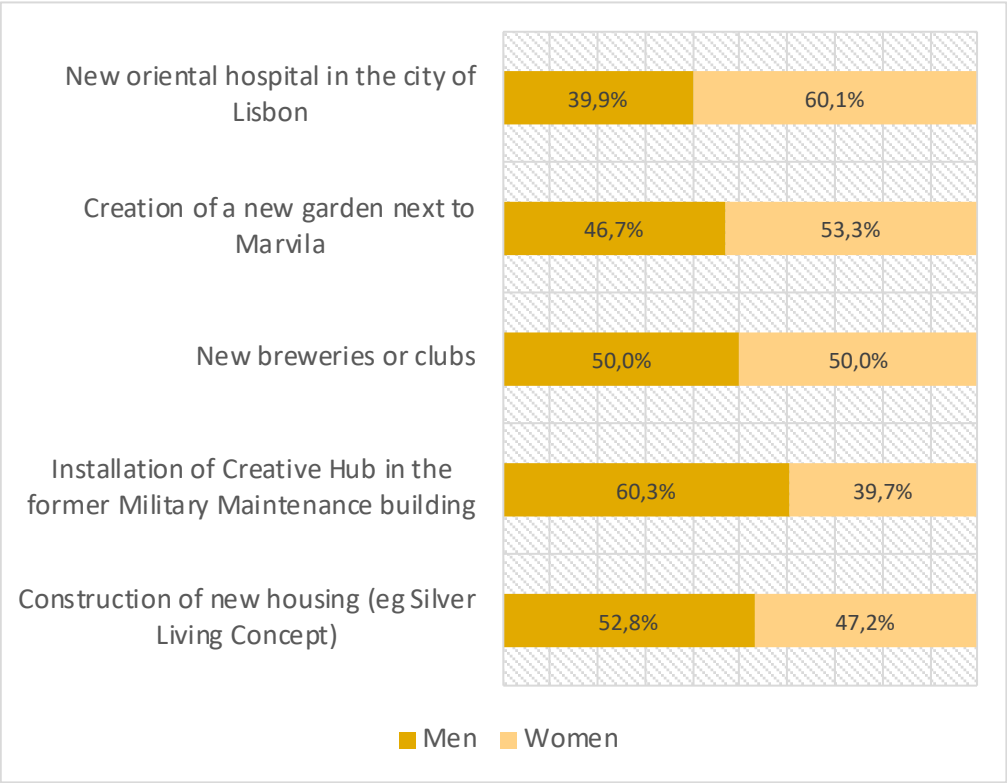
	N	%
Implementation of Creative Hub in the former Military Maintenance building	68	22,1
New cultural initiatives (in museums, art galleries and theaters)	18	5,8
Rehabilitation of old industrial warehouses into stores and workshops	52	16,9
New breweries or clubs	64	20,8
New restaurants, taverns and cafes	53	17,2
New hospital of Lisbon	193	62,7
New housing	53	17,2
Creation of green space in Marvila	105	34,1
Expansion of cycle paths	39	12,7



Perception of new interventions in the ROCK intervention area (top 5 selected from list) – distribution by sex (N=308)

	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
New hospital of Lisbon	77	39,9	116	60,1
Creation of green space in Marvila	49	46,7	56	53,3
New breweries or clubs	32	50,0	32	50,0
Implementation of Creative Hub in the former Military Maintenance building**	41	60,3	27	39,7
New housing	28	52,8	25	47,2

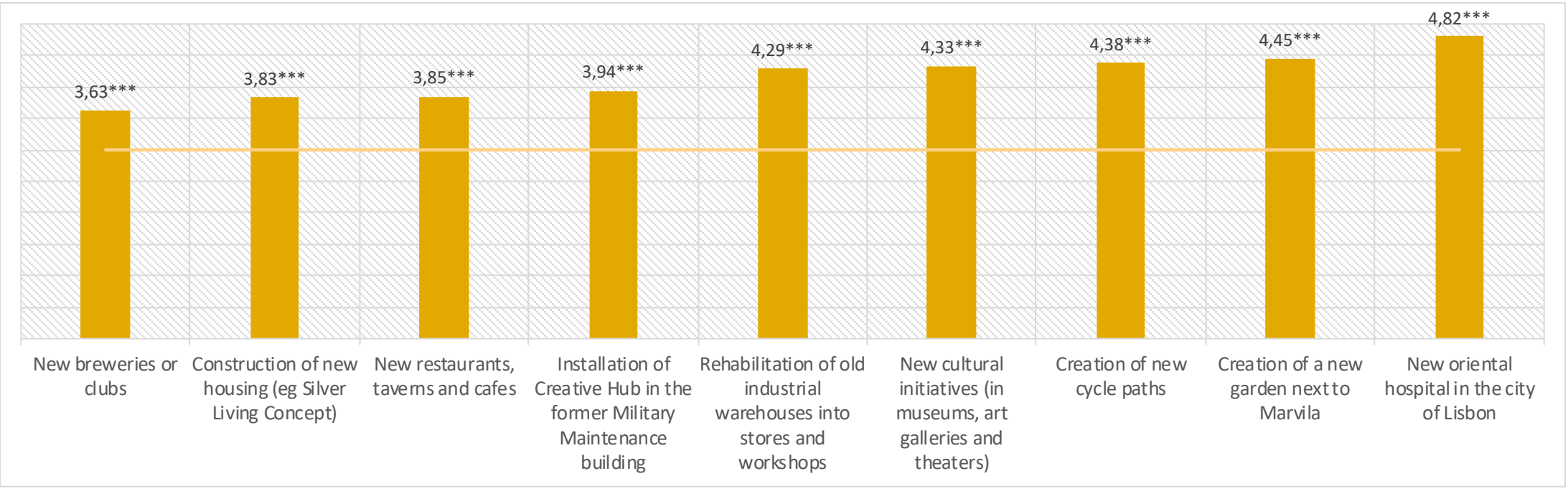
X^2 (9, N = 308) = 22,89, p < .01.



Perception of the relevance of the new interventions in the ROCK area

(mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Not relevant at all to 5-Very relevant] (N=308)

	N	M	St. Dev
Implementation of Creative Hub in the former Military Maintenance building	68	3,94	1,105
New cultural initiatives (in museums, art galleries and theaters)	18	4,33	0,907
Rehabilitation of old industrial warehouses into stores and workshops	52	4,29	0,977
New breweries or clubs	64	3,63	0,917
New restaurants, taverns and cafes	53	3,85	0,949
New hospital of Lisbon	192	4,82	0,409
New housing	53	3,83	1,014
Creation of green space in Marvila	105	4,45	0,604
Expansion of cycle paths	39	4,38	0,673



All ratings are statistically higher than the scale middle point (3)

_CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

_CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Participants are **neither satisfied nor dissatisfied** with the **Lisbon Municipality and the local Civil Parish**. **Younger** participants are the most **dissatisfied**.

Participants are **neither satisfied nor dissatisfied** with the performance of **local associations and collectives.**

Participants are **dissatisfied** regarding ways of self-organisation by local residents to participate in initiatives. Participants between **36 and 55 years old** rate self-organisation **more favourably** than other age groups.

Participants rate the **quality of the inter-neighbourhood relationship** as worse than in the past. **Men** rate inter-neighbourhood relationship more favourably than women, and the **age group 36-55** rates the relationship more favourably than age group 56-65.

_CITIZEN PARTICIPATION (cont.)

Only **15%** of participants are familiar with **participatory citizenship processes** promoted in Lisbon.

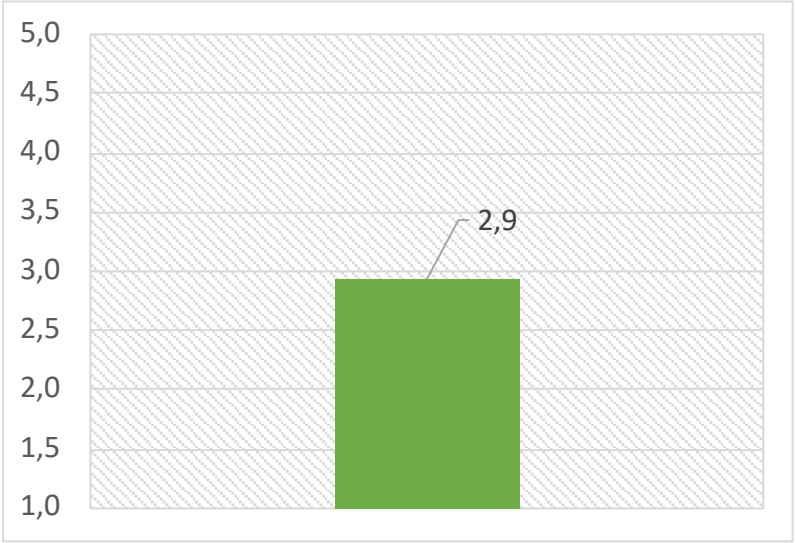
From those, only **32%** actually participated in any of these processes. That constitutes only **4,9%** of the total sample.

The leisure activity more frequently selected is to **spend time with friends / family outside (gardens, cafes)**. **Men** are more likely to select **sports** and **women** to select **cooking. Younger participants** are more likely to select **spending time with friends** and **sports; Intermediary age groups** are less likely to select **cooking** and participants **older than 56** are more likely to select **activism and associative organizations.**

More than **half** of the participants indicates to spend free time **sometimes by themselves, sometimes with someone else.**

Level of satisfaction with Lisbon Municipality and local Civil Parish in regard to daily management (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very unsatisfied to 5-Very satisfied] (N=368)

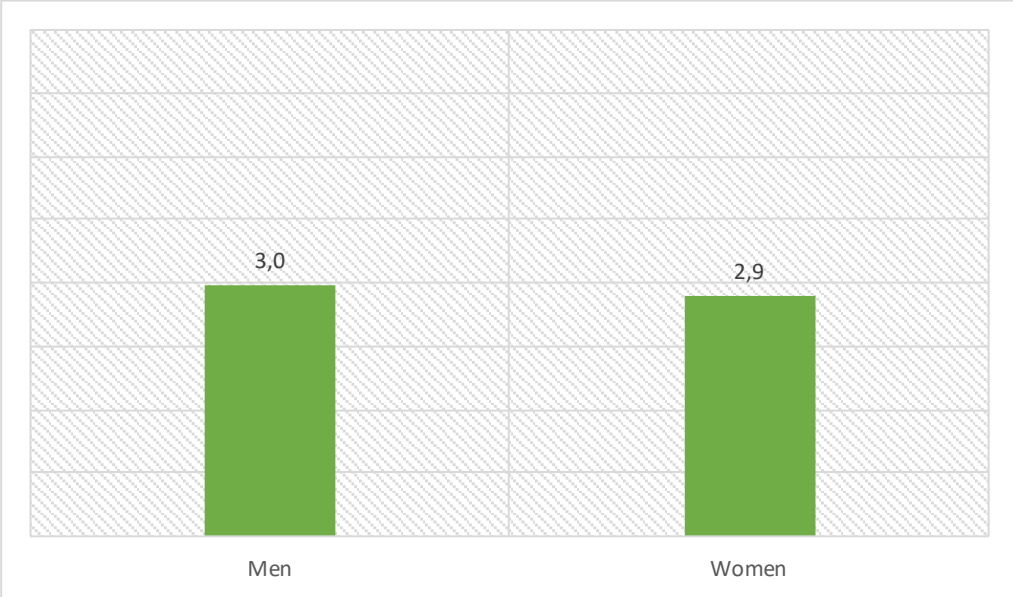
	N	M	Std. Dev
How satisfied are you with Lisbon Municipality and local Civil Parish in regard to daily management	368	2,93	1,175



Level of satisfaction with Lisbon Municipality and local Civil Parish in regard to daily management - distribution by sex (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very unsatisfied to 5-Very satisfied] (N=368)

	N	M	St. Dev
Men	172	2,98	1,142
Women	196	2,89	1,204
Total	**368**	**2,93**	**1,175**

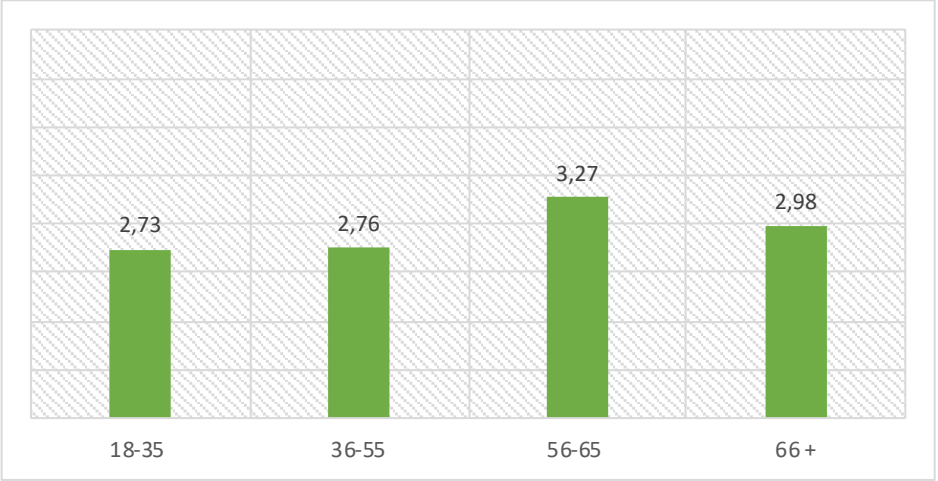
F(1, 367) =0,533, p > .05. n.s.



Level of satisfaction with Lisbon Municipality and local Civil Parish in regard to daily management – distribution by age group (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very bad to 5-Very good] (N=368)

	N	M	St. Dev
18-35**	86	2,73	1,162
36-55**	98	2,76	1,176
56-65**	93	3,27	1,208
66 +	91	2,98	1,085
Total	368	2,93	1,175

F(3, 364) = 4,273, p < .01



Participants betweeen **56 to 65 years** old rate the daily management by Lisbon Muicipality and the local Civil Parish **more favourably** than younger participants.

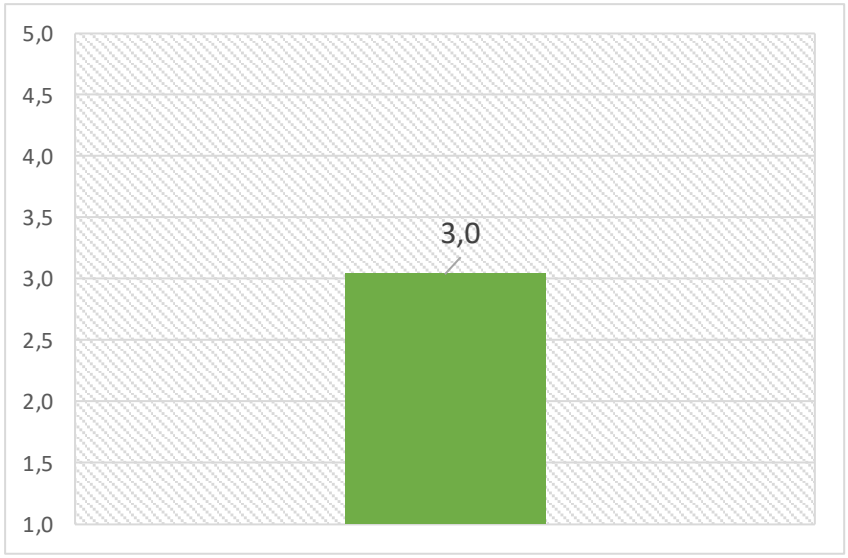
Level of satisfaction with Lisbon Municipality and local Civil Parish in regard to daily management– distribution by level of education (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very bad to 5-Very good] (N=368)

	N	M	St. Dev
None	33	3,06	1,171
1st Cycle	140	3,05	1,189
2nd/3rd Cycle	131	2,75	1,205
Secondary Ed.	47	3,00	1,103
Higher Ed.	17	3,00	0,935
Total	368	2,93	1,175

F(4, 363) = 1,312, p > .05. n.s.

Level of satisfaction with performance of local associations and collectives (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very unsatisfied to 5-Very satisfied] (N=366)

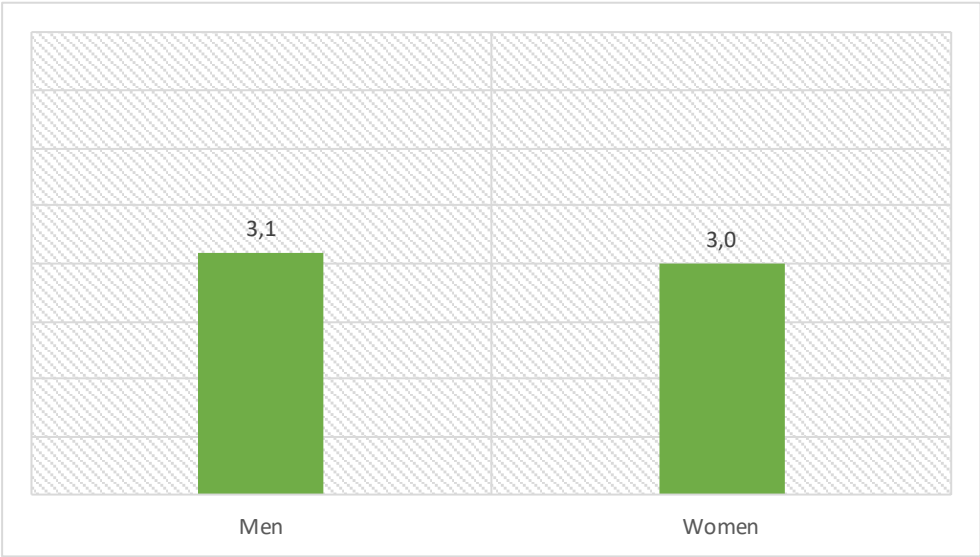
	N	M	Std. Dev
How satisfied are you with the performance of local associations and collectives ?	366	3,04	1,069



Level of satisfaction with performance of local associations and collectives - distribution by sex (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very unsatisfied to 5-Very satisfied] (N=368)

	N	M	St. Dev
Men	172	3,09	1,130
Women	194	2,99	1,013
Total	**366**	**3,04**	**1,069**

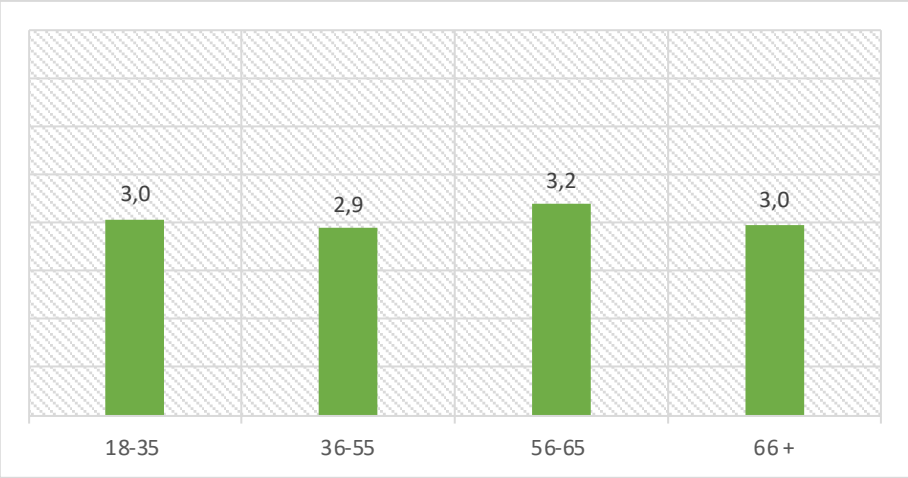
F(1, 364) =0,851, p > .05. n.s.



Level of satisfaction with performance of local associations and collectives - distribution by age group (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very unsatisfied to 5-Very satisfied] (N=368)

	N	M	St. Dev
18-35	86	3,05	1,116
36-55	98	2,94	1,063
56-65	91	3,19	1,105
66 +	91	2,99	0,994
Total	366	3,04	1,069

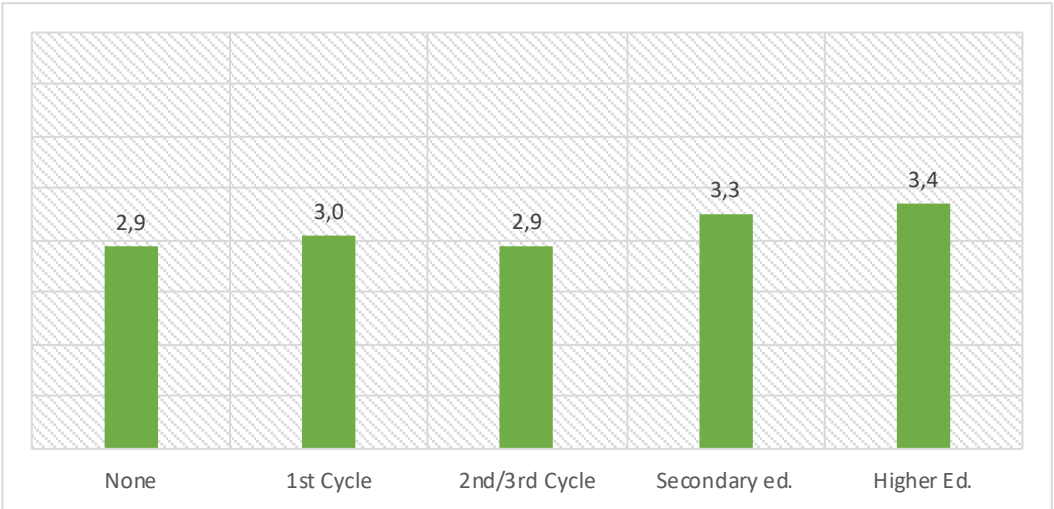
F(3, 363) = 0,933, p > .05 n.s.



Level of satisfaction with performance of local associations and collectives - distribution by level of education (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very unsatisfied to 5-Very satisfied] (N=368)

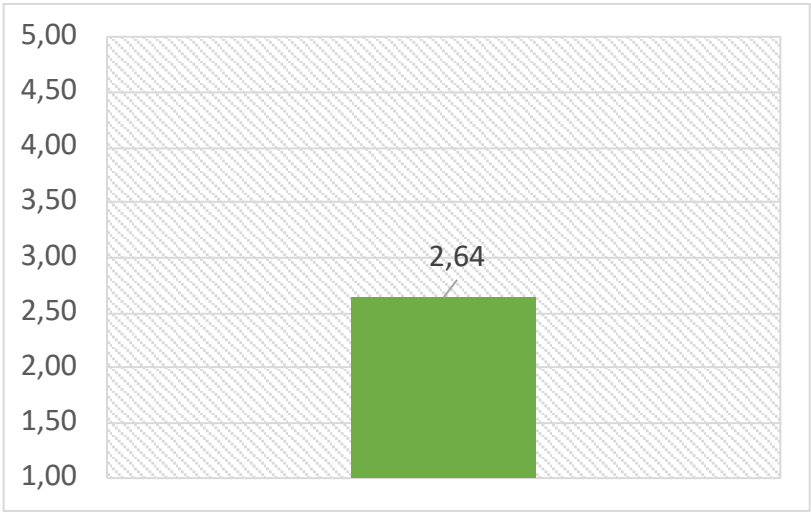
	N	M	St. Dev
None	33	2,94	1,171
1st Cycle	138	3,04	1,056
2nd/3rd Cycle	131	2,95	1,112
Secondary Ed.	47	3,26	1,010
Higher Ed.	17	3,35	0,702
Total	366	3,04	1,069

F(4, 361) = 1,165, p > .05. n.s.



Level of satisfaction with self-organisation by residents (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very unsatisfied to 5-Very satisfied] (N=366)

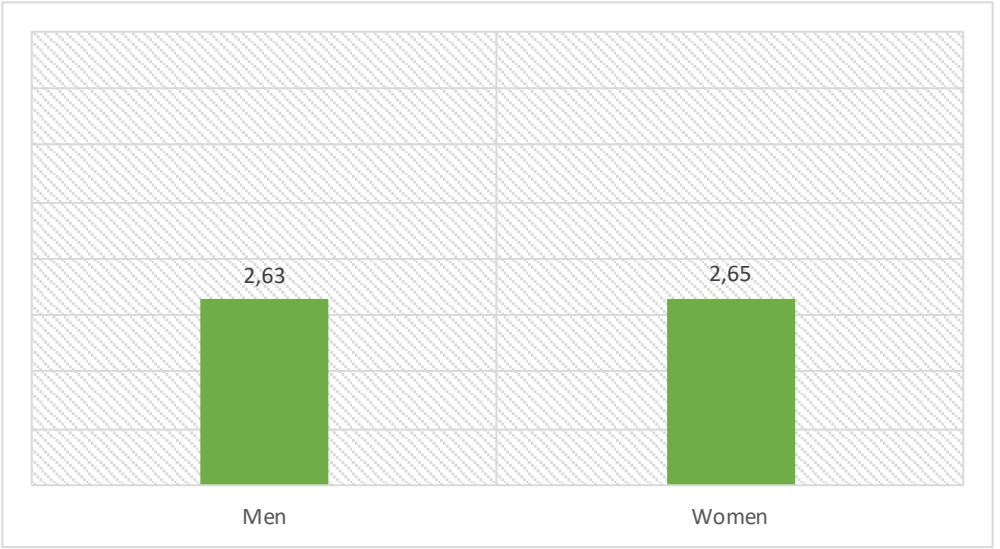
	N	M	Std. Dev
How satisfied are you with how residents self-organise to collaborate in initiatives?	366	2,64	1,159



Level of satisfaction with self-organisation by residents – distribution by sex (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very unsatisfied to 5-Very satisfied] (N=366)

	N	M	St. Dev
Men	171	2,63	1,193
Women	195	2,65	1,132
Total	366	2,64	1,159

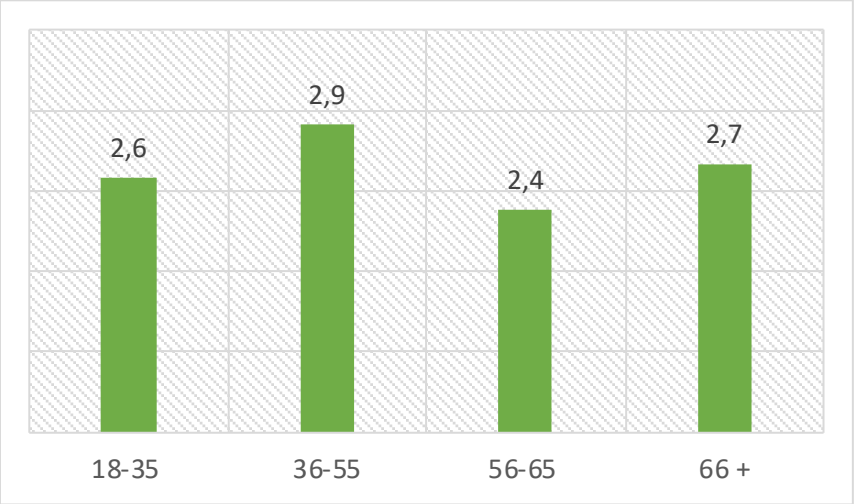
F(1, 364) =0,014, p > .05. n.s.



Level of satisfaction with self-organisation by residents – distribution by age group(mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very unsatisfied to 5-Very satisfied] (N=366)

	N	M	St. Dev
18-35	86	2,58	1,163
36-55*	98	2,91	1,194
56-65*	92	2,38	1,156
66 +	90	2,67	1,071
Total	366	2,64	1,159

F(3, 362) = 3,443, p < .05

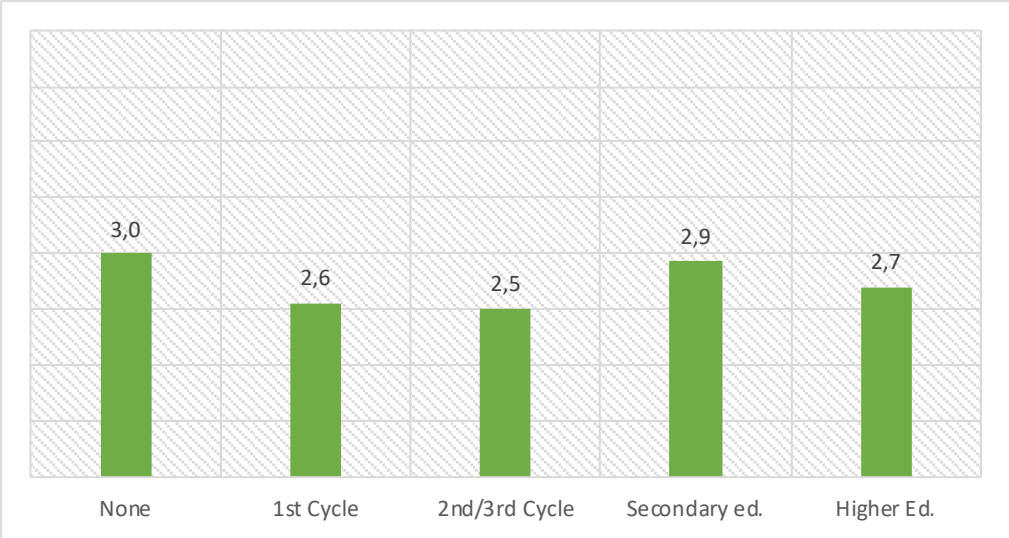


Age group **36-55** rates self-organisation by residents **more favourably** than other age groups. Difference is significant comparing to **56-65** year olds.

Level of satisfaction with self-organisation by residents – distribution by level of education (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very unsatisfied to 5-Very satisfied] (N=366)

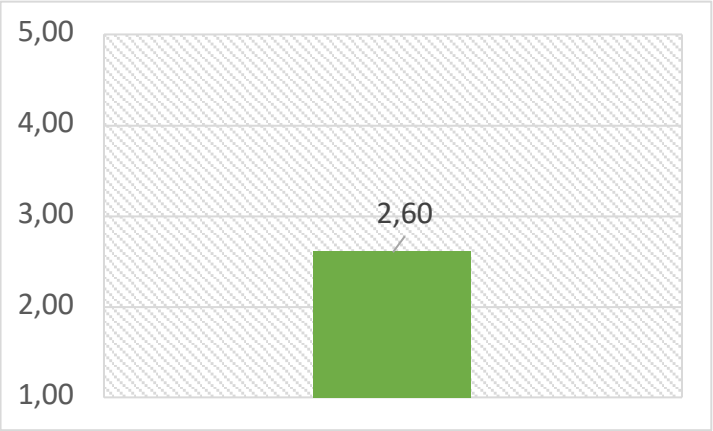
	N	M	St. Dev
None	33	3,00	1,000
1st Cycle	138	2,57	1,171
2nd/3rd Cycle	131	2,51	1,159
Secondary Ed.	47	2,94	1,111
Higher Ed.	17	2,71	1,312
Total	366	2,64	1,159

F(4, 361) = 2,150 p > .05. n.s.



Perception of the quality of the inter-neighborhood relationship in relation to the past (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Much worse than in the past 5-Much better than in past] (N=338)

	N	M	Std. Dev
How do you rate the quality of the inter-neighborhood relationship in relation to the past?	338	2,60	1,015

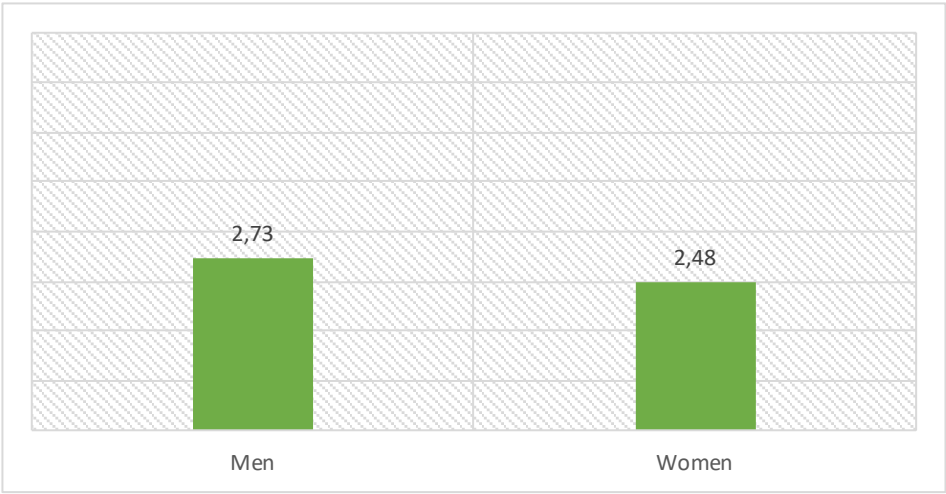


Perception of the quality of the inter-neighborhood relationship in relation to the past – distribution by sex (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Much worse than in the past 5-Much better than in past] (N=338)

	N	M	St. Dev
Men*	156	2,73	1,043
Women*	182	2,48	0,979
Total	**338**	**2,60**	**1,015**

F(1, 336) = 5,135, p < .05.

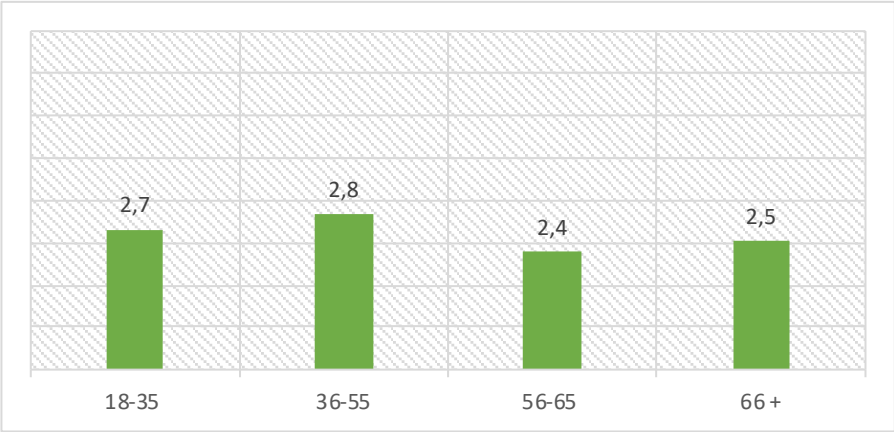
On average, **men** rate the inter-neigborhood relationship **more favourably** than women.



Perception of the quality of the inter-neighborhood relationship in relation to the past – distribution by age group (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Much worse than in the past 5-Much better than in past] (N=338)

	N	M	St. Dev
18-35	77	2,66	1,096
36-55*	86	2,84	1,039
56-65*	89	2,38	0,959
66 +	86	2,52	0,930
Total	338	2,60	1,015

F(3, 334) = 3,257, p < .05.



Age group **36-55** rates the quality of the inter-neighborhood relationship **more favorably** than the age group 56 -65.

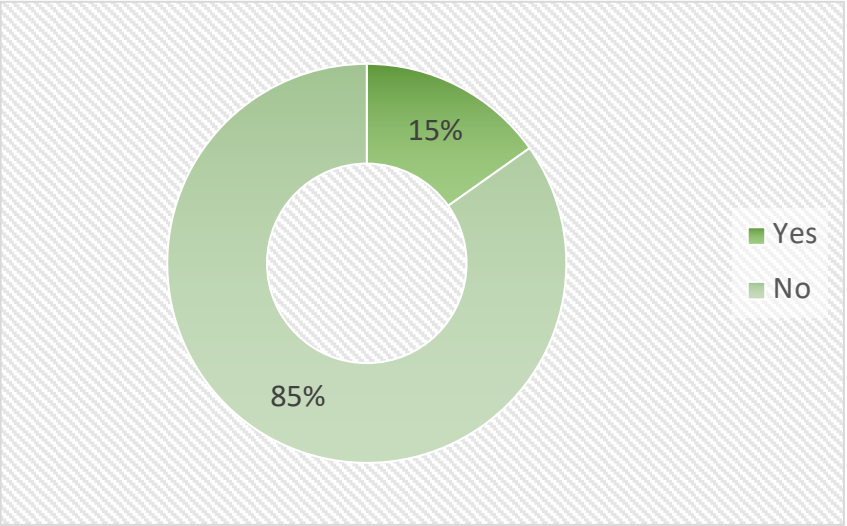
Perception of the quality of the inter-neighborhood relationship in relation to the past – distribution by level of education (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Much worse than in the past 5-Much better than in past] (N=338)

	N	M	St. Dev
None	32	2,69	1,148
1st Cycle	132	2,46	0,984
2nd/3rd Cycle	121	2,60	1,021
Secondary ed.	39	2,82	1,023
Higher Ed.	14	3,07	0,730
Total	338	2,60	1,015

F(4, 363) = 1,904, p > .05. n.s.

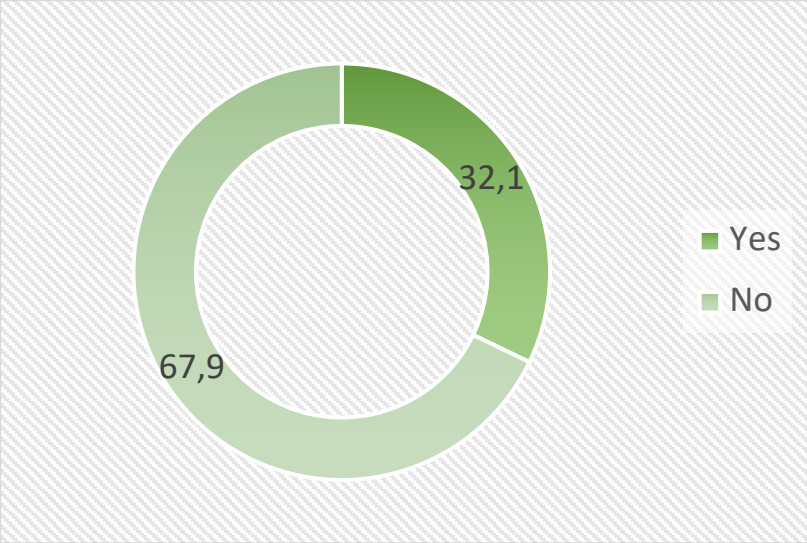
Knowledge of any participatory processes promoted in Lisbon (e.g. Participative Budget; BIPZIP) (N=359)

	N	%
Yes	56	15,2
No	312	84,8
Total	368	



Participation in any participatory processes promoted in Lisbon (e.g. Participative Budget; BIPZIP) (N=359)

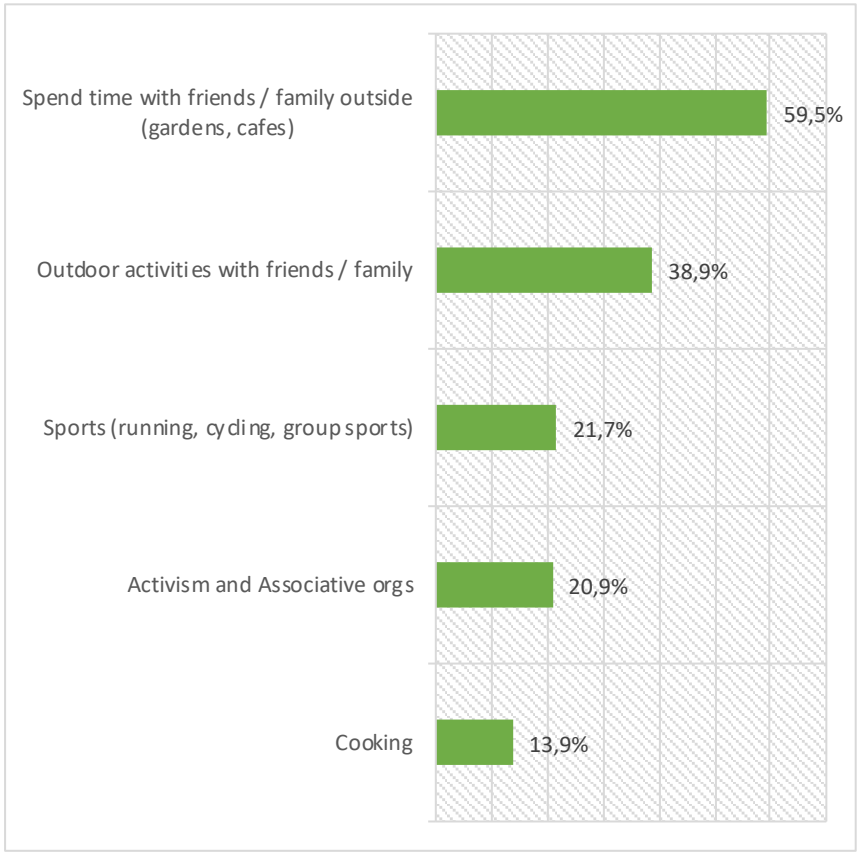
	N	%
Yes	18	32,1
No	38	67,9
Total	56	



Use of free time – more frequent leisure activities (selected from list)
(N=360)

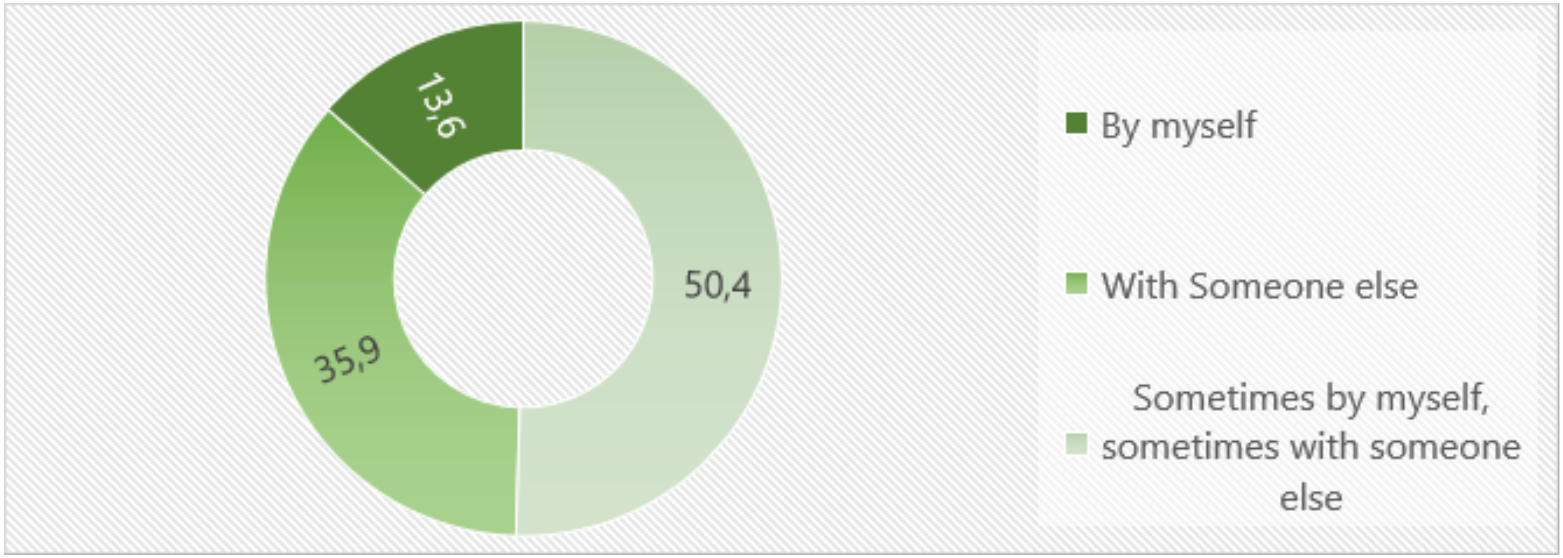
	N	% N	%[table]
Spend time with friends / family outside (gardens, cafes)	219	59,5	60,8
Outdoor activities with friends / family	143	38,9	39,7
Sports (running, cycling, group sports)	80	21,7	22,2
Activism and Associative orgs.	77	20,9	21,4
Cooking	51	13,9	14,2
Music	49	13,3	13,6
Sewing	28	7,6	7,8
Horticulture / Gardening	28	7,6	7,8
Handicrafts (carpentry, locksmithing, crafts)	27	7,3	7,5
Dance	17	4,6	4,7
Indoor activities with friends / family	9	2,4	2,5
Total	**360**		

Top 5 leisure activities



Leisure activities - with who do you do these activities? (N=359)

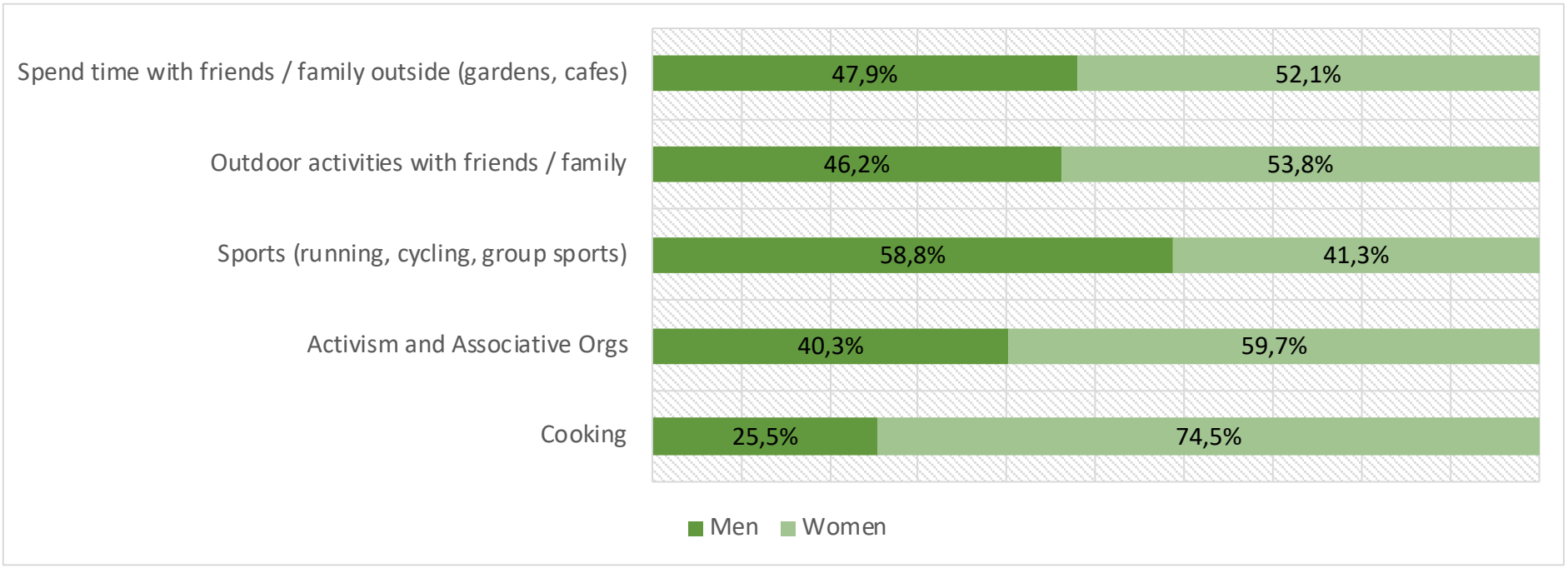
	N	%
By myself	49	13,6
With someone else	129	35,9
Sometimes by myself, sometimes with someone else	181	50,4
Total	359	100



Top 5 leisure activities (top 5 selected from list) – distribution by sex
(N=360)

	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Spend time with friends / family outside (gardens, cafes)	105	47,9	114	52,1
Outdoor activities with friends / family	66	46,2	77	53,8
Sports (running, cycling, group sports)***	47	58,8	33	41,3
Activism and Associative Orgs	31	40,3	46	59,7
Cooking***	13	25,5	38	74,5

Other: N=158. Open question not included.

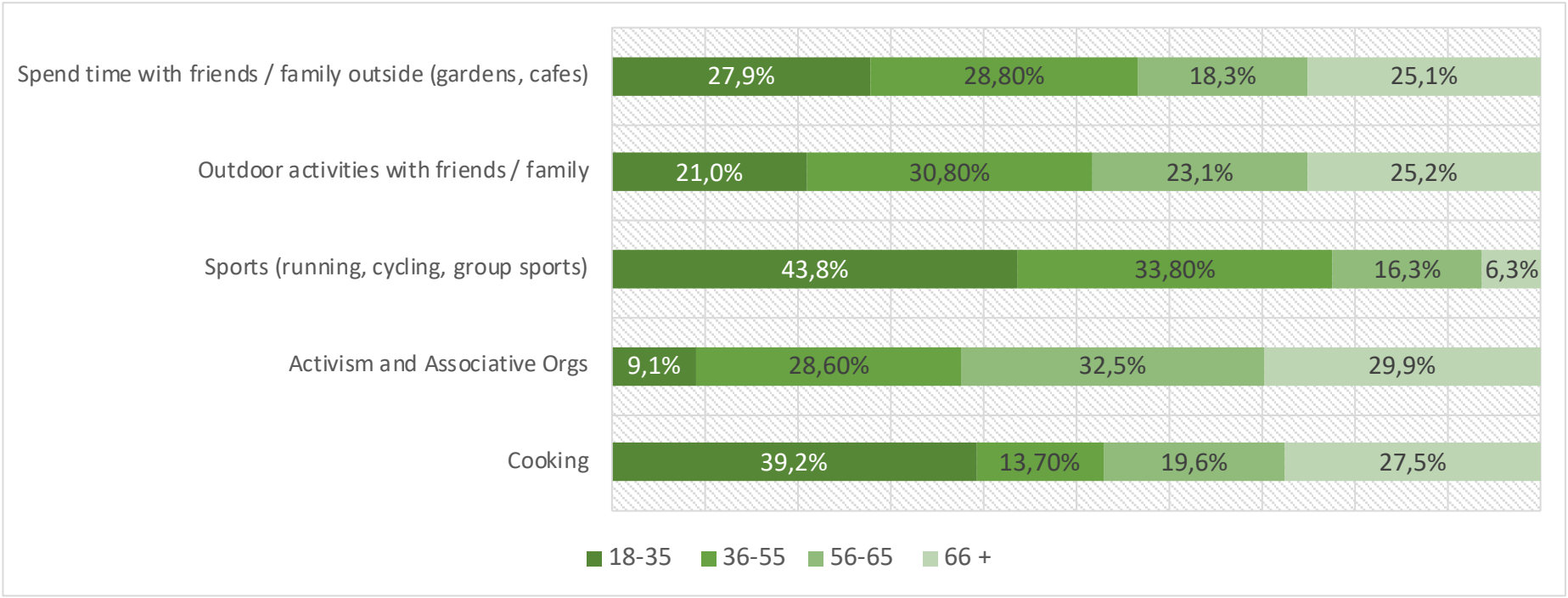


The relation between leisure activities in regard to sex [X^2 (11, N = 360) = 58,66, p < .001] is **significant**. Men are more likely to select **sports** while women are more likely to select **cooking**.

Top 5 leisure activities (top 5 selected from list) – distribution by age group

(N=360)

	18-35		36-55		56-65		66 +	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Spend time with friends / family outside (gardens, cafes)***	61	27,9	63	28,8	40	18,3	55	25,1
Outdoor activities with friends / family	30	21,0	44	30,8	33	23,1	36	25,2
Sports (running, cycling, group sports)***	35	43,8	27	33,8	13	16,3	5	6,3
Activism and Associative Orgs***	7	9,1	22	28,6	25	32,5	23	29,9
Cooking***	20	39,2	7	13,7	10	19,6	14	27,5



The relation between leisure activities in regard to age group [X^2 (33, N = 360) = 137,135, p < .001] is **significant**. Younger participants are more likely to select **spending time with friends and sports**; intermediary age groups are less likely to select **cooking** and participants older than 56 are more likely to select **activism and associative organization**.

_ROCK PROJECT

_ROCK PROJECT

15% of participants indicated to be aware of initiatives developed by the ROCK project.

The initiatives developed by the ROCK project are perceived as **relevant or very relevant** (87,7%).

From those who have participated in ROCK initiatives, **26%** participated in "**Dias de Marvila".**

All ROCK initiatives are **rated above the mean**, except Projecto Relâmpago.

"Jardim para todos" is seen as the most relevant initiative currently undertaken in the ROCK intervention area.

Participants agree that the conditions for the development of ROCK initiatives are **adequate.**

Participatory projects are perceived as **relevant or very relevant**.

The **Marvila library** is rated as **very relevant** to the ROCK intervention area, in particular to **highly educated** participants.

_ROCK PROJECT (cont.)

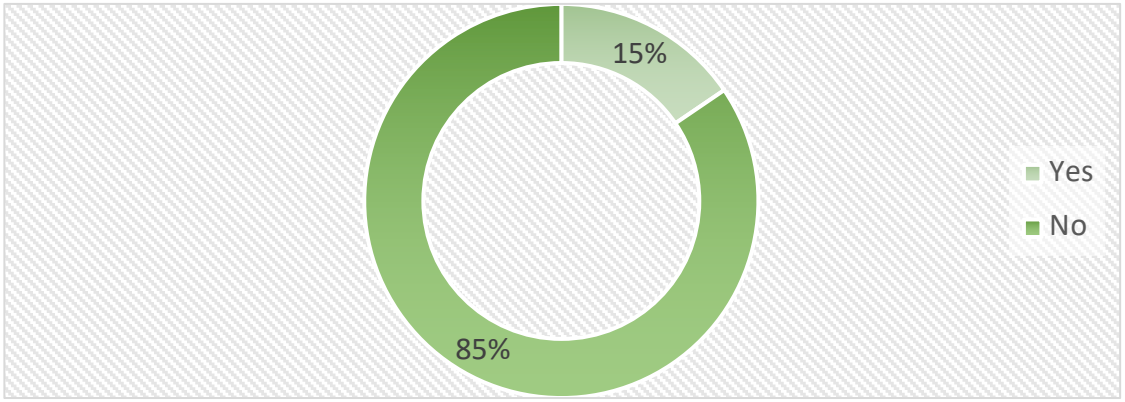
Very few participants engaged in initiatives promoted by **ICS/ULisboa.**

Those who have participated in **ICS/ULisboa,** engaged mostly in **conferences and seminars.**

University involvement in urban regeneration projects are seen as relevant**,** specially for **highly qualified** participants.

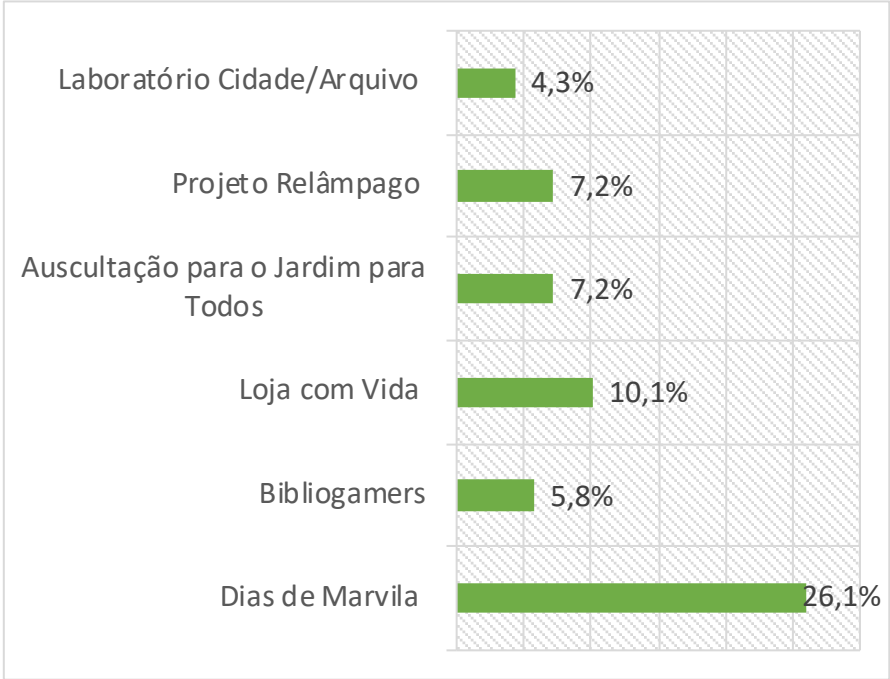
General awareness of initiatives developed by the ROCK project (N=368)

	N	%
Yes	57	15,5
No	311	84,5
Total	368	



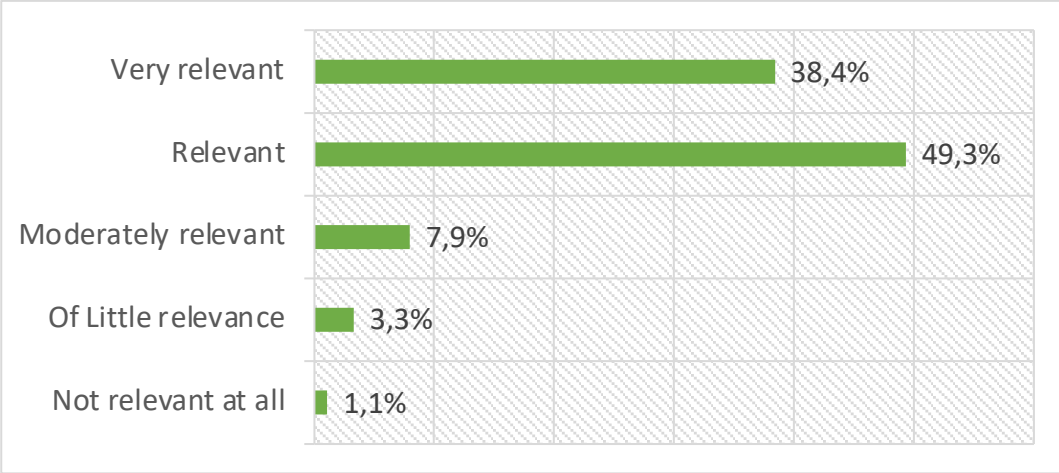
Participation in initiatives developed by the ROCK project (selected from list) (N=57)

	N	%	% of total sample
Dias de Marvila	18	26,1	4,9
Bibliogamers	4	5,8	1,1
Loja com Vida	7	10,1	1,9
Auscultação para o Jardim para Todos	5	7,2	1,4
Projeto Relâmpago	5	7,2	1,4
Laboratório Cidade/Arquivo	3	4,3	0,8
Centro Interpretativo de Marvila	0	0,0	0,0
Did not participate	27	39,1	



Perception of the relevance of the ROCK project (N=365)

	N	%
Not relevant at all	4	1,1
Of Little relevance	12	3,3
Moderately relevant	29	7,9
Relevant	180	49,3
Very relevant	140	38,4
Total	365	100



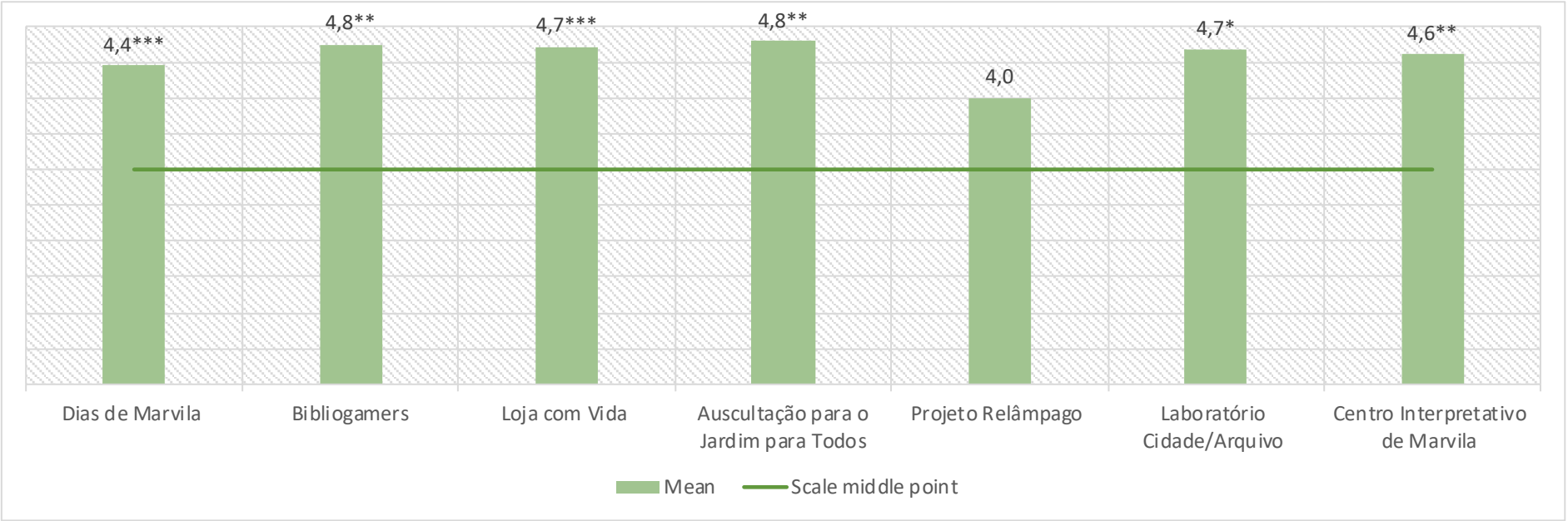
Perception of the relevance of the ROCK project – distribution by sex (N=365)

	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Not relevant at all	2	50,0	2	50,0
Of Little relevance	5	41,7	7	58,3
Moderately relevant	14	48,3	15	51,7
Relevant	88	48,9	92	51,1
Very relevant	62	44,3	78	55,7
Total	171	46,8	194	53,2

Perception of relevance of initiatives developed by the ROCK project (selected from list)

(N=40)

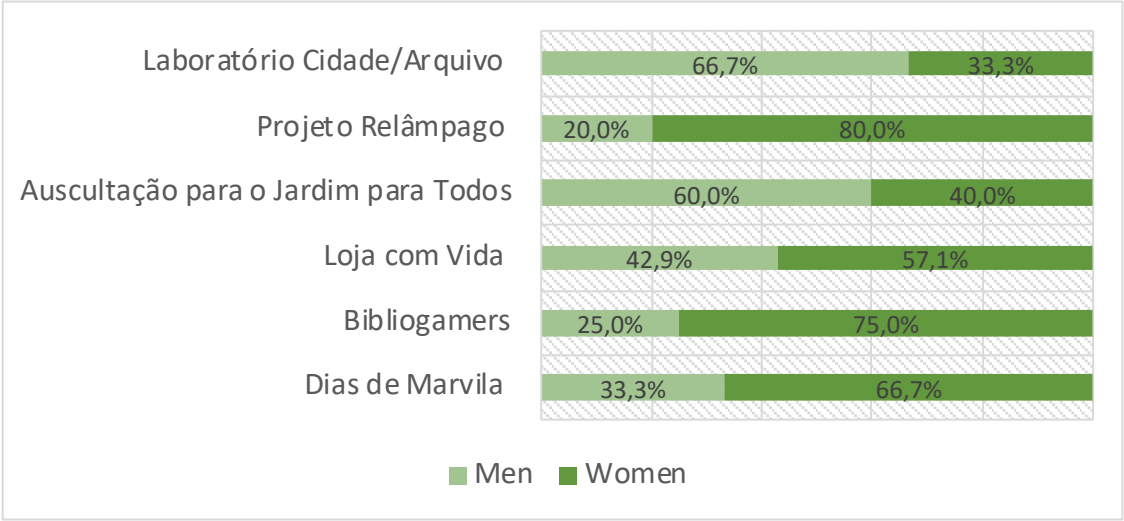
	N	Mean	Std dev
Dias de Marvila	18	4,44	0,984
Bibliogamers	4	4,75	0,500
Loja com Vida	7	4,71	0,488
Jardim para Todos	5	4,80	0,447
Projeto Relâmpago	5	4,00	1,732
Laboratório Cidade/Arquivo	3	4,67	0,577
Centro Interpretativo de Marvila	5	4,60	0,548



All ratings are statistically higher than the scale middle point (3), except “projecto Relâmpago”.

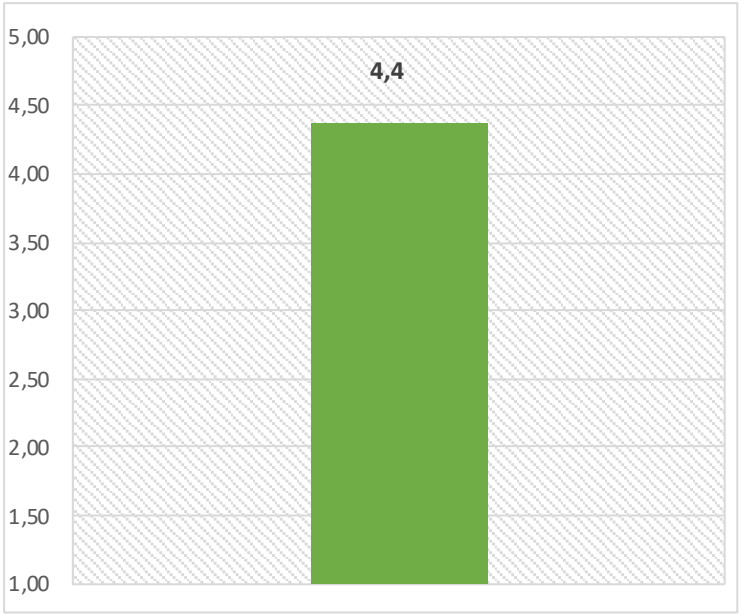
Participation in initiatives developed by the ROCK project (selected from list) – distribution by sex (N=69)

	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Dias de Marvila	6	33,3	12	66,7
Bibliogamers	1	25,0	3	75,0
Loja com Vida	3	42,9	4	57,1
Auscultação para o Jardim para Todos	3	60,0	2	40,0
Projeto Relâmpago	1	20,0	4	80,0
Laboratório Cidade/Arquivo	2	66,7	1	33,3
Centro Interpretativo de Marvila	0	0,0	0	0,0
Did not participate	15	55,6	12	44,4
Total	31		38	



Perception of relevance of the Library of Marvila in the ROCK intervention area (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very bad to 5-Very good] (N=368)

	N	M	Std. Dev
How do you rate the relevance of this library in this part of the city	368	4,38	0,686



Perception of relevance of the Library of Marvila in the ROCK intervention area– distribution by sex (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very bad to 5-Very good] (N=368)

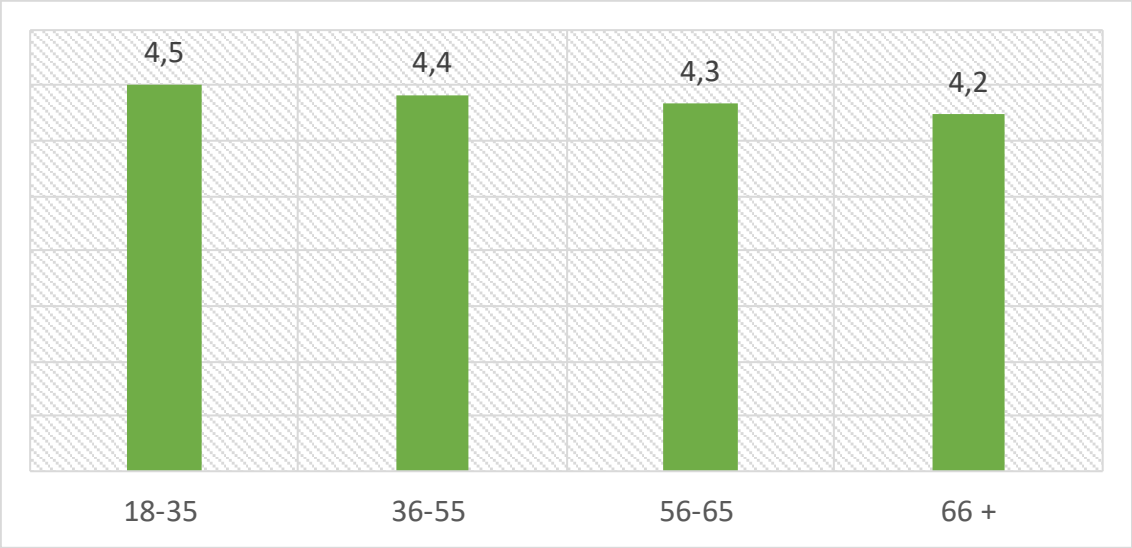
	N	M	St. Dev
Men	172	4,36	0,699
Women	196	4,39	0,675

F(1, 366) = 0,204, p > .05. n.s.

Perception of relevance of the Library of Marvila in the ROCK intervention area – distribution of age group (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very bad to 5-Very good] (N=368)

	N	M	Std. Dev
18-35	86	4,51	0,682
36-55	98	4,42	0,657
56-65	93	4,34	0,715
66 +	91	4,24	0,672

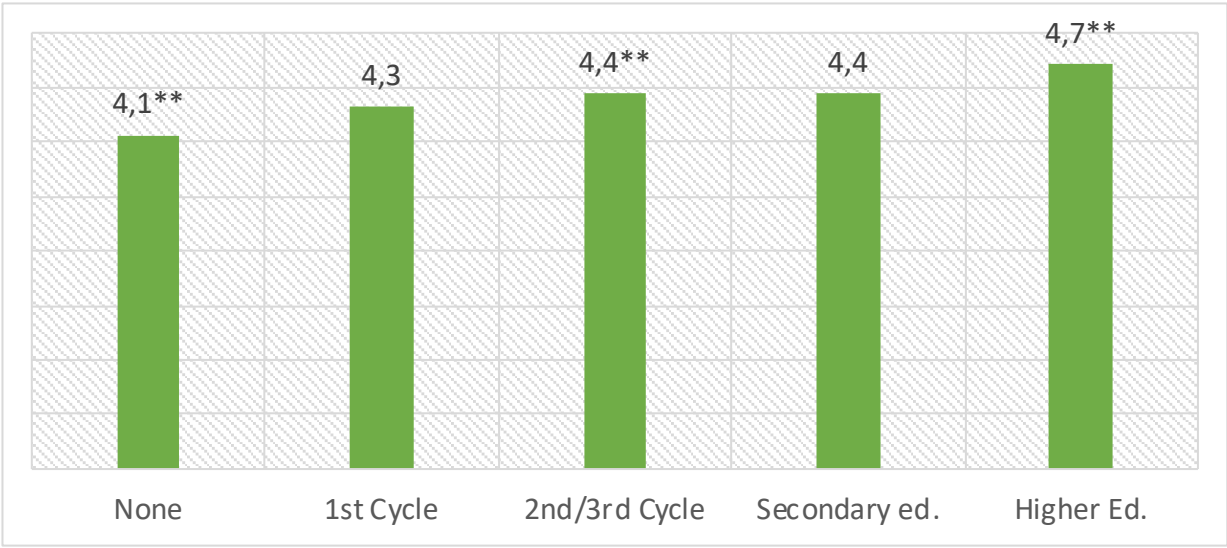
F(3, 364) = 2,507, p > .05. n.s.



Perception of relevance of the Library of Marvila in the ROCK intervention area – distribution by level of education(mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very bad to 5-Very good] (N=368)

	N	M	Std. Dev
None**	33	4,06	0,704
1st Cycle	140	4,33	0,683
2nd/3rd Cycle**	131	4,44	0,658
Secondary ed.	47	4,45	0,686
Higher Ed.*	17	4,71	0,686
Total	368	4,38	0,686

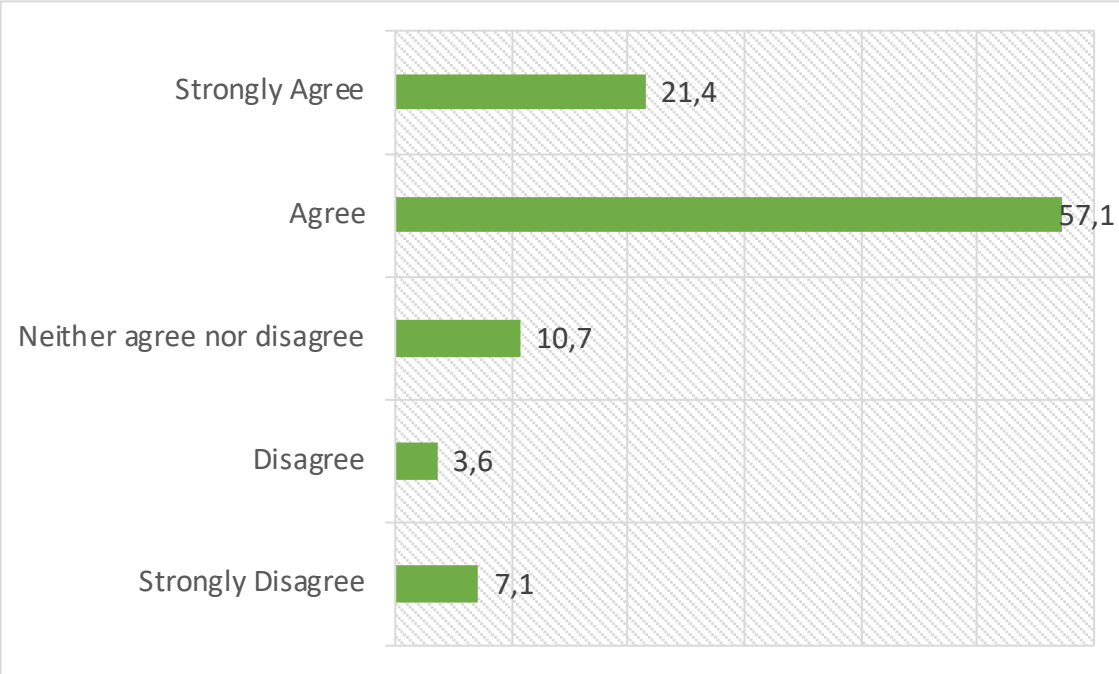
F(4, 363) = 3,421, p < .01..



Participants with **higher level of education** rate the relevance of the library more favorably than participants with **no qualifications and with 2nd/3rd Cycle.**

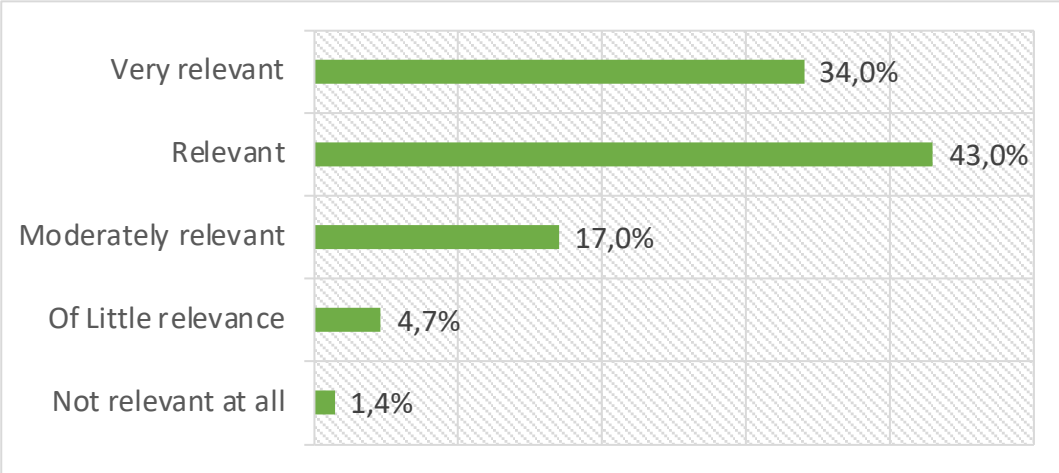
Perception of whether the conditions for developing initiatives related to the ROCK project are adequate (N=28)

	N	%
Strongly Disagree	2	7,1
Disagree	1	3,6
Neither agree nor disagree	3	10,7
Agree	16	57,1
Strongly Agree	6	21,4
Total	**28**	
M	*3,82*	
St.Dev.	*1,056*	



Perception of relevance of participatory projects (N=365)

	N	%
Not relevant at all	5	1,4
Of Little relevance	17	4,7
Moderately relevant	62	17,0
Relevant	157	43,0
Very relevant	124	34,0
Total	365	

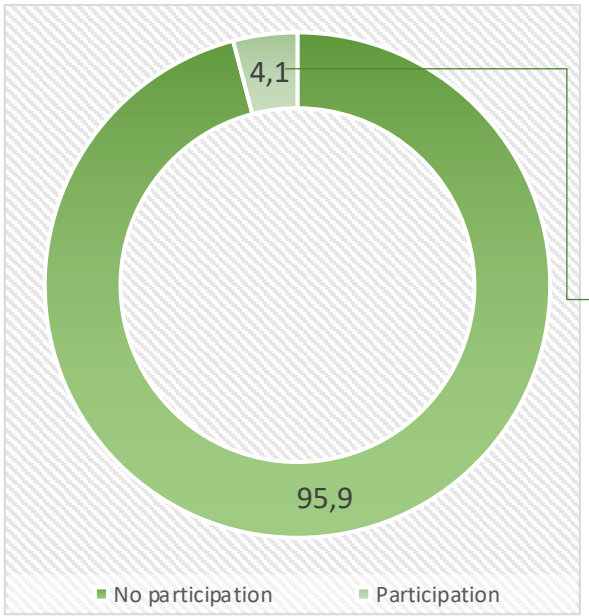


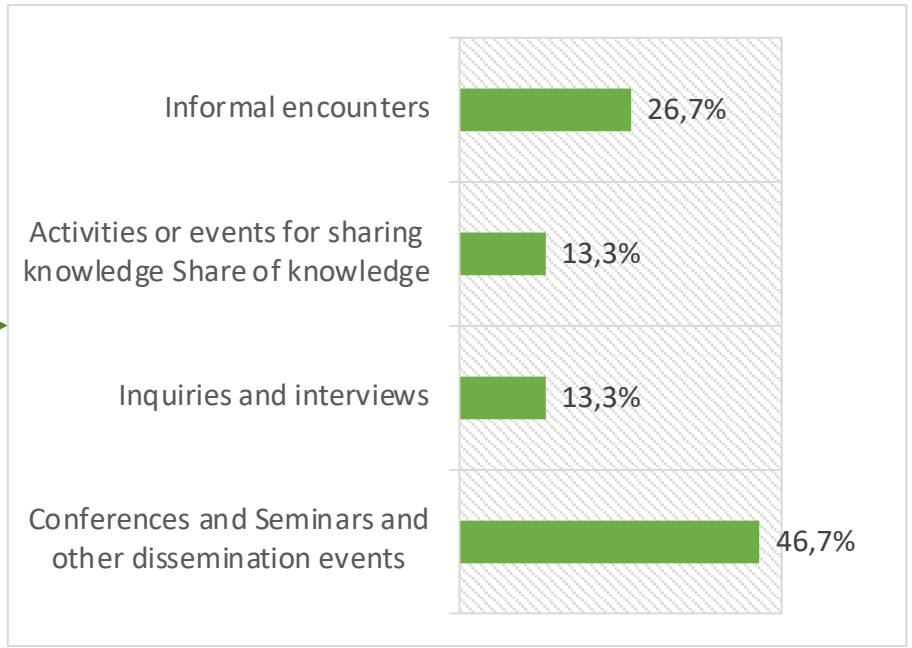
Perception of relevance of participatory projects – distribution by sex (N=365)

	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Not relevant at all	4	80,0	1	20,0
Of Little relevance	8	47,1	9	52,9
Moderately relevant	28	45,2	34	54,8
Relevant	72	45,9	85	54,1
Very relevant	60	48,4	64	51,6
Total	172	47,1	193	52,9

Participation in initiatives developed by ICS/ University of Lisbon (N=15)

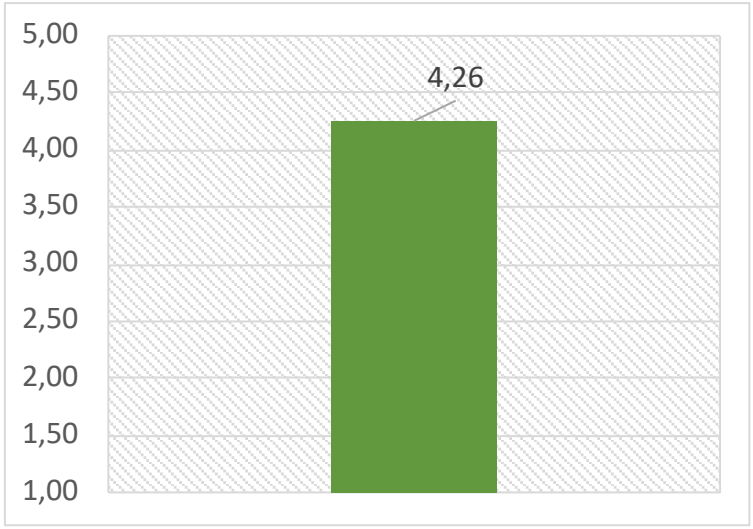
	Total	%	% from total sample
Conferences and Seminars and other dissemination events	7	46,7	1,9
Inquiries and interviews	2	13,3	0,5
Activities or events for sharing knowledge	2	13,3	0,5
Informal encounters	4	26,7	1,1
Total	15		4,1





Perception of the involvement of the University of Lisbon in urban regeneration projects (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very bad to 5-Very good] (N=367)

	N	M	Std. Dev
How do you rate University involvement in urban regeneration projects in this part of the city	367	4,26	0,739



Perception of the involvement of the University of Lisbon in urban regeneration projects – distribution by sex (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very bad to 5-Very good] (N=368)

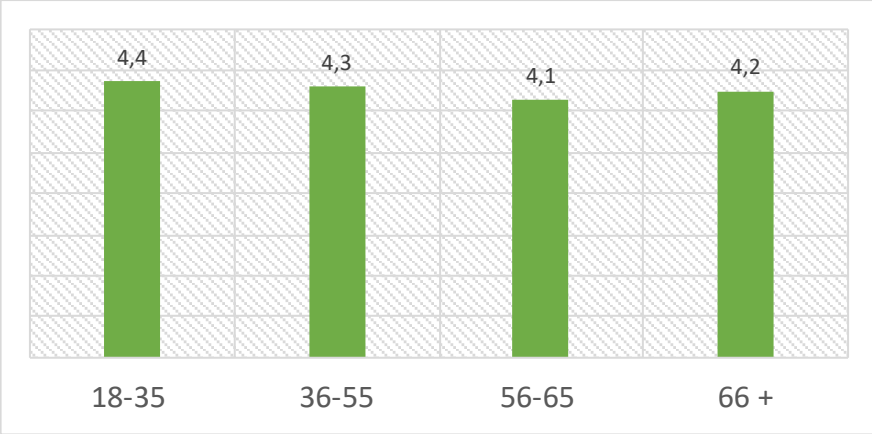
	N	M	St. Dev
Men	172	4,20	0,787
Women	195	4,30	0,693
Total	367	4,26	0,739

F(1, 366) = 1,645, p > .05. n.s.

Perception of the involvement of the University of Lisbon in urban regeneration projects – distribution by age group (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very bad to 5-Very good] (N=367)

	N	M	St. Dev
18-35	86	4,36	0,766
36-55	97	4,30	0,752
56-65	93	4,13	0,783
66 +	91	4,24	0,638
Total	**367**	**4,26**	**0,739**

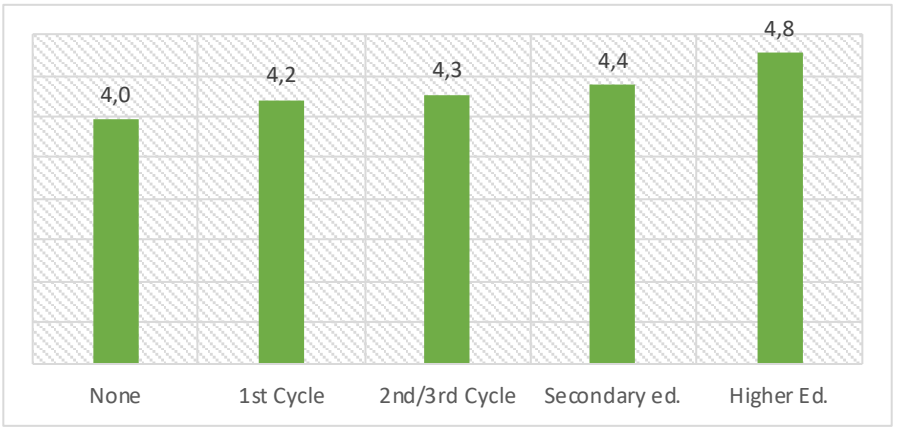
F(3, 363) = 1,616, p > .05. n.s.



Perception of the involvement of the University of Lisbon in urban regeneration projects – distribution by level of education (mean values) [Likert scale from 1-Very bad to 5-Very good] (N=367)

	N	M	St. Dev
None**	33	3,97	0,810
1st Cycle**	140	4,21	0,705
2nd/3rd Cycle	130	4,27	0,755
Secondary ed.	47	4,38	0,709
Higher Ed.**	17	4,76	0,562
Total	**367**	**4,26**	**0,739**

F(4, 363) = 3,880, p < .01



Participants with **higher education** rate the university envolvement **more favorably** than participants with no education or low level of education